THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1808:

With a View of CASTLE-CRAIG.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Nov. 26	29.9	44	44	—	Clear
27	29.75	39	43	—	Cloudy
28	29.9	25	35	—	Clear
29	29.9	31	37	0.1	Rain
30	29.81	38	40	—	Clear
Dec. 1	29.52	35	41	—	Ditto
2	29.9	40	42	0.06	Rain
3	29.95	40	44	—	Clear
4	30.1	30	40	—	Ditto
5	29.5	49	52	0.8	Rain
6	29.55	50	47	0.02	Showers
7	29.9	39	44	—	Clear
8	30.01	38	44	—	Ditto
9	30.06	40	40	0.03	Showers
10	30.08	40	41	—	Clear
11	30.3	36	42	—	Ditto
12	30.25	42	44	—	Ditto
13	30.26	40	43	—	Ditto
14	30.3	43	45	—	Ditto
15	30.35	30	35	—	Ditto
16	30.	27	35	0.04	Showers
17	29.7	23	22	0.02	Ditto
18	29.9	24	26	—	Clear
19	29.95	25	28	—	Ditto
20	30.	26	27	—	Ditto
21	29.7	29	38	—	Clear
22	30.	27	35	0.01	Snow
23	30.	25	25	0.02	Ditto
24	29.75	32	33	0.81	Ditto
25	29.72	32	38	0.02	Ditto
				—	
				Quantity of Rain, 1.93	

High Water at LEITH For JANUARY 1809.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1	1	53	2	17
M.	2	2	29	2	48
Tu.	3	3	6	3	25
W.	4	3	42	4	2
Th.	5	4	21	4	40
Fr.	6	4	59	5	19
Sa.	7	5	42	6	4
Su.	8	6	27	6	54
M.	9	7	23	7	55
Tu.	10	8	30	9	8
W.	11	9	48	10	29
Th.	12	11	9	11	47
Fr.	13	—	—	0	19
Sa.	14	0	49	1	16
Su.	15	1	41	2	5
M.	16	2	27	2	49
Tu.	17	3	10	3	29
W.	18	3	48	4	8
Th.	19	4	26	4	43
Fr.	20	5	0	5	18
Sa.	21	5	35	5	53
Su.	22	6	11	6	32
M.	23	6	54	7	17
Tu.	24	7	44	8	17
W.	25	8	55	9	38
Th.	26	10	18	10	56
Fr.	27	11	30	—	—
Sa.	28	0	1	0	27
Su.	29	0	50	1	13
M.	30	1	34	1	51
Tu.	31	2	11	2	30

MOON's PHASES
For JANUARY 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	1.	9.	44.	even.
Last Quar.	9.	7.	45.	morn.
New Moon,	16.	1.	6.	morn.
First Quart.	23.	1.	22.	even.
Full Moon	31.	2.	9.	even.

Jan. 1809. 7. Princess Charlotte of Wales born (1796.)
12. Old New Year's day.
18. Queen's Birth-day kept.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR DECEMBER 1808.

Description of CASTLE-CRAIG.

CASTLE-CRAIG, the seat of Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. lies in the county of Peebles, and parish of Kirkurd. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, which, in former times, was a Roman station. It commands a view of the vale of the river Tearth, and has, in the distance, the ruins of Drochil Castle, formerly one of the principal residences of Regent Morton, now the property of the Duke of Queensberry.

Castle Craig was formerly called Kirkurd; the modern name was adopted by the late proprietor, out of respect for the memory of his grand-uncle, Dr William Carmichael, Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, whose residence in that kingdom was so called.

The present proprietor is the representative of the family of Gibson of Durie. He adopted the name of Carmichael, in consequence of succeeding to the estate of the late John, Earl of Hyndford, his maternal grand-uncle.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, 10th Dec. the Secretary read a communication from the Rev. Mr Fleming of Bressay, describing a Narwhal, or Sea-Unicorn, (of the sort denominated by La Cepède, *Le Narwal microcephale,)* which had been lately cast ashore at Weisdale Sound in Zetland. The description was accompanied with a correct drawing of the animal, which is to be engraved.

At the same meeting, Dr Ogilby of Dublin read a paper on the Transition Greenstone of Fassnet in East Lothian, which, besides much valuable mineralogical information, contained a satisfactory answer to the query proposed some time ago by professor Jameson in regard to the geognostic relations of the rocks of this tract of country. The descriptions of the individual rocks, and their general and particular geognostic relations, were detailed with ability; and the interest of the whole was increased by acute observations on the mode of examining and discriminating rocks—a subject of high value, particularly to those who may be employed in examining the mineralogy of a country.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers of this Society for 1809.

President. Robert Jameson, Esq. F.R.S. Prof. Nat. Hist.

Vice-Presidents. Dr Wm. Wright, F.R.S.; Rev. Dr Macknight, F.R.S.; Dr John Barclay, F.R.S. Dr Thomson, F.R.S.

Of the Council. Brig. Gen. Dirom; Lieut. Col. Fullerton; C. S. Menteith, Esq. Dr James Home, F.R.S.; Dr John Yule; James Russel, Esq. F.R.S.

F.R.S. Charles Anderson, Esq.; and Charles Stewart, Esq.

Treasurer. Patrick Walker, Esq.

Secretary. Patrick Neill, Esq.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Dec. 4. 1808. A Remarkable variety of the *Muirfowl* has, within these few days, been received from the Highlands. It seems to be a hybrid bird, between the black-cock and the red-grous. The specimen has been carefully preserved by Mr Douglas of Orchardton.

——. 10. A very large Rock-crystal, from Braemar in Aberdeenshire, may at present be seen in the jewellery shop of Messrs Marshall and Co. High Street. It consists properly of two six-sided prisms united longitudinally. The substance of the planes which form the acuminated end of the specimen, is much lighter in colour than the body of the crystals; the former being of a pale yellow, while the latter is of a clove brown. The whole weighs no less than 19 lbs. 5 oz. It cost the present owners above 40 guineas!—a signal proof of the great demand for ornaments of *Scotch topaz*, as our smoke-coloured rock-crystals are generally called.

——. 17. Hitherto the winter has, contrary to early indications, been rather open and mild. Till this date, several of the late-flowering asters, antirrhinums, stocks, &c. have continued in bloom in the borders. But, this day, it became intensely cold, so that, at night, Fahrenheit's thermometer indicated 19°.

——. 18. In little more than 24 hours from the commencement of the frost, the skaters began to occupy the lakes of Duddingstone and Lochend. The severity of the cold has already cut off all remains of vegetation in the flower gardens.

Dec. 23, 24. A very heavy fall of snow has succeeded, with the wind from N. E. The snow lies nearly a foot deep all around Edinburgh. This fall has been accompanied with a considerable relaxation of the intensity of the cold.

P. S.—University Museum. Among the memoranda in Scottish natural history, the great improvements which have lately been effected on this museum, deserve a distinguished place. The room has been rendered spacious, by removing the partition walls, and making it extend the whole length of the large building in which it is situated. The plan of the interior is judicious, and at the same time very elegant; reflecting equal credit on the judgement and taste of the Professor of Natural History, and on the liberality of the Magistrates of Edinburgh. A large stove, having tinned-iron tubes attached to it, conveys heated air to different parts of the room. The side walls are covered with handsome glass-cases, inclosing specimens of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, serpents, shells, corals, &c. The collection of these is, it must be confessed, not yet so ample as could be wished; but, now that a suitable repository is prepared, and an active and zealous keeper appointed, there is every reason to hope that the public spirit of our countrymen will induce many, both at home and abroad, to increase the collection, by presenting such rare or curious specimens as may fall within their reach. The name of the donor, it may not be improper to add, is always affixed to the label on which the Linnean denomination of the specimen is written; and it is probable that, in a very few years, a *catalogue raisonné* may be published, in which such donations will, of course, be recorded. Below the glass-cases, and in every recess, are numerous drawers, (capable of containing ten thousand specimens), for the reception of minerals. In this department, the museum is now peculiarly rich; having,

having, besides the curious and interesting Huttonian collection, lately received in addition the extensive and valuable mineralogical stores of the late Dr William Thompson of Naples. These, with Professor Jameson's own mineral cabinet, illustrated by his lectures, must render Edinburgh by far the most eminent school for mineralogy in this country.

Since last month, some fragments of the Great Sea Snake formerly mentioned, have been received at the University Museum. These have been transmitted from Orkney by Mr Urquhart of Elsness. The other parts which have been saved of this wonderful animal are daily expected: these having also, with much liberality and great propriety, been presented to the Museum by Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq. on whose property, in the island of Stronsa, the animal was cast ashore. We are happy to understand that a great part of the head has been recovered; so that a pretty correct generic character may probably yet be formed. From all that we have learned, this curious creature will form a new genus among the Amphibia Nantes of Linnæus, and it must certainly be considered as the largest of fishes, properly so called.

Edinburgh, 26th Dec. 1808. } *N.*

Account of Receipt and Expenditure of EDINBURGH *Charity Work-house, with Remarks.*

"Let not———————
"——— grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
"The short and simple annals of the poor." GRAY.

SIR, *To the Editor.*

LAST year, I gratified myself by sending to you a statement of the affairs of the Charity Work-house in this city, as inserted in Vol. LXIX. P. 809. *et seq.* and I now desire leave to subjoin a view of the receipt and expenditure of the same establishment, in continuation: viz. from 1st July 1807 to 1st July 1808.

RECEIPT.			
To balance due last year	L.94	3	6
Church collections	1777	13	2
Two *per cent.*	1265	14	5
Boarders in bedlam	296	7	2
Ditto in the house	110	2	0
Paul's work mortification	199	9	1½
Mr Hallowell, ditto	15	0	0
Mr Shaw, ditto	10	0	0
Casual revenue	687	12	2¼
City of Edinburgh	200	0	0
Ditto for children left by Mr Richardson	150	0	0
House in Henderson's stairs	4	0	0
Mr Nielson, kirk-treasurer	122	2	9
Mr Wilson, church-yard dues	70	5	3
Interest on dock bonds	47	10	0
	L.5049	19	6¼

EXPENDITURE.			
Maintenance	L.2046	19	7
Petty charges	176	15	10¼
Household fees and salaries	520	9	0
Clothing, bedding, and furniture	712	11	2
Washing, lighting, and coals	246	19	7
Buildings, repairs, and funerals	152	14	1½
Children at nurse, and families	851	4	0
Temporary supplies	48	14	10
Neat annual expence	L.4756	8	2¼
Debt prior to 1st July 1805	71	19	7½
Balance this year	221	11	9
	L.5049	19	6¼

RE-

REMARKS.—In the course of this year, 621 have resided in the house; 68 children have been paid for at nurse; and 311 families and individuals have been regularly supplied; being in all 1000. *Nota.* The children of the present, and late kirk-treasurer, are not included.

The numbers stood in July 1805, at 500. 1806, at 712. 1807 at 782.

Average charge of those maintained, covering every article of expenditure, six pounds *per annum*, each individual.

Sixty-five have died in the house this year, whereof only 2 were children; although 23 of them, at one time, were laid down in measles.

The numbers that have depended upon the establishment this year, are *double* what were at 1st July 1805; and although the comforts are so complete in every department of the family, that it would be improper, in such an institution, to increase them, yet, besides having THE HOUSE FREE OF DEBT, there has been paid since July 1805,

Of debt at that period, and funds to pay the whole - -	L 1600	0	0
Repairs in house, in bedlam, &c. &c.	500	0	0
Goods and balances on hand - - -	500	0	0
Loss sustained on 89 children left by Mr Richardson, *late* kirk-treasurer, after deducting 150*l.* from the city these three years - - -	800	0	0
	L.3400	0	0

When the enormous *poor rates* * in the southern part of the island are taken into consideration, I hold this to be a subject deeply interesting, and worthy the notice of every fellow-citizen. The prosperity of the funds under various disadvantages, pronounces the best eulogium on the attention of the managers; whilst the *discretion* of *the present* treasurer, (a quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprize) enables him to weigh each circumstance of the business he has undertaken, and to employ the surest, and safest means for the attainment of the object in view. "Honesty and fidelity are praised for "their immediate tendency to pro- "mote the interests of society; but "after those virtues are once estab- "lished upon this foundation, they are "also considered as advantageous *to* "*the person himself*, and as the source "of that trust and confidence which "can alone give a man any consider- "ation in life." This opinion, I have the pleasure to observe, has been corroborated by the directors of this institution, as will be learned by the following advertisement, copied from the Courant of 29th Oct. last.

"At a general meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Charity Work-House, held on the 26th of October 1808.—The meeting having considered the state of the funds, of which the preceding is an abstract, and having also considered the great and successful exertion which Mr Spankie, the treasurer, has made to bring the affairs of this house into proper order, the uniform diligence and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the important advantages which the institution has derived

* In the year 1803, *the average* of the rate per pound in England and Wales, was 4s. 5¼d. In *Sussex*, the assessment was 8s. 7¼d, and in *Carmarthen*, 12s, 9d. in the pound!!

At same time, it is proper to observe, that the *whole* of the money collected as *poor rates*, does not go exclusively to the support of the poor—part is applied towards paying for raising the militia; maintaining militiamen's families, and other parochial expences.

ived from his meritorious services; and Mr Spankie having this day most handsomely *declined* to accept of the additional remuneration which it was in the contemplation of the managers to bestow on him; the meeting *unanimously* expressed their warmest approbation of Mr Spankie's whole conduct as their treasurer, and ordered this minute to be signed by their preses, and inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers.

(Signed) ALEX. MANNERS, *P.*

As we are told that example is more powerful than precept, let this gentleman's disinterested conduct be followed *by all* who are placed in situations of responsibility; and let each reflect, that altho' "lost health "may be repaired, lost fortune may "be regained, even lost senses may be "recovered, that *a forfeited character* "is rarely ever to be restored."

"Qui capit, ille facit."

With respect to the most useful mode of bestowing charity, some differences in opinion have been maintained. An indiscriminate admission to the work-house of every one who could establish claims thereto, would certainly be highly improper. There, shut up amidst a crowd of strangers, who have no interest in their welfare, and listening only while "the dull wheel hums doleful through the day," it becomes matter of indifference in them "to sleep or die." The proper and reasonable mode of giving assistance to the poor has thus been pointed out—by moderate pensions; paid, not weekly, which produces improvidence on their part; but monthly, or rather quarterly—*always under the condition that they shall not solicit charity*. The inducement to such exertions of industry, as their health or age permit, is thus left entire. They remain objects of compassion to their kindred, and none of the ties which bind them to society are dissolved; the sense of character remains the same, because they are still in the midst of their former friends and neighbours; and the least possible injury is done to their pride, or their wish to retain the appearance of independence. Nor is this the only mode of bestowing charity—there are many others—*such as the means employed for keeping down the price of fuel*, or provisions, in case of a monopoly, or temporary scarcity; *by purchasing the articles at the best market, and retailing them at prime cost*, or at a small loss; or the adding a bounty to a particular species of labour, when the price is accidentally depressed. A gentleman, who once filled a high station in this city, and whose attention to subjects of political economy has been great and praiseworthy, advises, "that if the magis-"trates would bring to market, *at the* "*present time*, 5000 bolls of potatoes, "which can be bought at no great "distance from Edinburgh, at *eight* "*shillings* per boll, and sell them off "in single pecks, at prime cost and "charges, it would do a great deal to "keep the prices of food moderate." With regard to another branch alluded to, viz. *fuel*,—it is with particular pleasure I am informed, that measures are taken to supply the inhabitants of this city with *coals of the first quality in Scotland*, and at a moderate price: this establishment, I understand, is not just yet completed in all its parts; but when it is, (and the sooner the better,) I am led to believe, and I hope the result will prove, that it will go far to keep the coal-masters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in better order than they have hitherto been, and prevent the prices from being raised, when the rigors of winter are felt, and fires become indispensable to all classes of the community.

Edinburgh, Dec. 17th, 1808. TIMON.

Letter

Letter from the Chevalier RAMSAY, *while Tutor to the Sons of the Earl of* WEEMS, *to Mr* ROBERT KEITH, *afterwards Bishop* KEITH.

(*From the Original, in the possession of the Publishers.*)

Thistleworth, Feb. 25th, 1709.

DEAR ROBBY,

I HAVE nothing to write to thee but only this, that if we continue to aspire unto our Almighty original, we shall still be united, however far seperated in this world. Now, I bide hid by the river Thames, amidst fields and gardens, where I have nothing to interrupt my conversation within, but an hour or two attendance at night upon two of the most innocent, sweet, sprightly, little boys I ever knew.—All my ambition now is to live forgotten by all, doing them all the real service lyes in my power. I sha'nt trouble you with scribbling, we already know one another well enough.—All I shall say is, that should it be my fortune to be tost from Greenland to Good-Hope, yet, after twenty years absence, our souls shall be as much united as ever, and I shall embrace you at meeting with all the freedom of a Philadelphian: so live happy:—and if we never meet here, may we meet after this on the road to Elysium. I am your loving

RAMSAY.

If ever after this you chance to see Sandy Strachan, Jonny Anderson, Davidson, and the lads in and about Rosshearty, pray mind me to 'em; but to Mr Moor, your dear friend, in a particular manner. *R.*

Notes by Bishop Keith.

This last was Mr Alexander Moor, Episcopal minister at Fraserburgh, the best of men I ever saw. "I had contracted acquaintance with Mr Ramsay at Edinburgh the preceding winter. Johny Anderson left the legacy in 'e West Indies."

The writer of this letter is the famous author of Travels of Cyrus, Andrew Ramsay.——Addressed,

MR ROBERT KEITH,
Governor to the Right Hon. My LORD KEITH.

ANECDOTES.

THE witty Charles Townshend having been asked what he thought of the late Duke of Richmond's first speech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied "that it resembled a *diabetes*, as it proceeded entirely from *a weakness of parts*."

Some literary gentlemen being in company lately, and waiting till dinner was announced, it was proposed that each of them should make a line of English verse, to see what a motley piece of composition they would make when put together.—Mr Home, the author of Douglas, commenced writing

"*God did at first make man upright, but he*"

A celebrated living poet, whose turn it was next, added,

"*Would surely have continued so, but she*"——

which happy turn met with deserved applause, but the amusement went no farther.

Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church; but when the preacher uttered sentiments which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again when a welcome train of doctrine recurred. If he had sat long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding propositions, or fulminations, continued, he would slowly rise and silently walk out. *It was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.* This is a decorous protest; and it might not be amiss for the friends of political equity to put their hats on when they are compelled to listen to any thing intolerant, or in obstinate cases quietly to walk out.

GAELIC

GAELIC *Etymologies and Antiquities.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF you think the following remarks on the *War Cries* of our ancestors worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany, you may insert them, and oblige, Sir, Yours, &c.

Nov. 12*th* 1808. MILO.

Slughorn — Slugorn — Slugan and *Slogan*, are all corruptions, or provincial alterations of the original Gaelic *Sluagh-Oran*, *i. e.* the *Army* or *Battle Cry*. Tradition informs us, that when a *Clan* was to be assembled for some warlike expedition, a Herald traversed the Chieftain's territories, carrying a fiery *Cross*, and, at stated intervals, proclaiming with a loud voice, the *Sluagh-Oran*, or *War Cry* of the Clan. The *Sluagh-Oran* was generally the name of the Chieftain, the Principal Fort, or the Place of Rendezvous. The War Cry of the *Mac-Kenzies* is said to have been *Tulloch-Aird*—that of the *Camerons*, *Lochiel*, and the *Campbells*,—*Lochow*, *&c.*

It is well known, that soon after the introduction of Christianity the cross was used as a warlike ensign.—During the *Crusades*, this was particularly the case, and it might be difficult to determine whether the confederates against the *Saracens* placed most reliance on the strength of their armies, or the *Virtue* of the *Cross*, as a *Standard*.

The Gael, however, notwithstanding their supposed barbarism, appear, in this case, to have adopted a distinction highly to their credit. They did not, like their more polished southern neighbours, prostitute the *Crois Beannuighte*, (Crux Sacra) *i e.* the *Blessed Cross*, to military purposes. They had also their *Crois-Taire*, (Crux Profana) *i. e.* the profane or common Cross, which was used, as aforesaid, for the purpose of convoking the Clans.—*Dec.* 1808.

Shaw, in his Gaelic Dictionary, renders *Crois-Taire*, an *Alarm Bell*, and it is not a little to the present point, that the Gaelic language contains no other word of the same import, equally appropriate and expressive as an instrument of alarm; tho' Shaw has lost sight of the radical meaning, and modernized the translation; by substituting a bell instead of a Cross. The last particular I shall mention on this head is, that the Coat of Arms of the *M'Leans*, and several of the Ancient Clans, still bears a Cross burning at both extremities of the transverse.

I have repeatedly had occasion to remark, that the *Gaelic* is a language of high antiquity, and contains inexhaustible stores for the philologist and antiquarian. It is more or less the *radix* of all the languages of Europe.—As I have had occasion to explain *Sluagh-Oran*, it may not be very foreign to explain another word, which is derived from the same source, but which has been uniformly mistaken, I mean the English word *Slaughter*.—This word, with the *Metathesis* of a single letter, is the Gaelic Sluagh-Ter, *i. e.* the Field of Battle.

P. S. The Synopsis of the Gaelic and Latin languages has been unavoidably delayed, but is now nearly complete, and will be regularly forwarded. MILO.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

(Continued from p. 811.)

Letter VI.

DEAR SIR,

I SAID in my last, that it was with reluctance we took leave of Mr M'Alister, nor was it any wonder, for

for it was impossible we could have met with a sea-faring man better fitted to make our voyage agreeable; had we not been so much harassed by

" Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to dog the guiltless keel,"

we had certainly enjoyed his company very much; for besides having the ship stored with all the good things of this life, he had an excellent chart of the coast, a perspective glass, and a good violin, on which we could all perform a little; and also Ossian's poems, Burns's works, and several books of taste: his manners were simple and unaffected, and his nature kind and affable, and he certainly may be ranked amongst the first of merchants. We mounted the braes of Ardnamurchan at the farm house of Borrowdale, by a small foot track that soon evanished. Here there are many green patches amongst the woods and alongst the shore, but higher on the hills, the soil is wholly moss, and the vegetable productions heather and ling. In ascending this hill, we were rivetted to a certain spot a good while, listening to the most melliluous music, which came floating on the breeze from a neighbouring wood, sometimes in a cadence so soft and low as scarcely to be heard, and at other times in full concert, so loud that all the hills rang again. This proceeded from a great number of people, of both sexes, who were cutting and peeling wood at that place; and being assembled at their breakfast, had joined in singing a Gaelic song, in the chorus of which they all joined: and though their notes were wild, and, as we thought, irregular, yet by reason of the distance, and the fine echo of the woods and rocks, the effect was excellent. With some difficulty we found our way over the height, and came in view of of Loch-Moidart in Inverness-shire: and what added not a little to our vexation, no sooner had we got over the rough hedge, and spied out the way by which we proposed to get forward, than the wind shifted to the South, and the rain commenced; so that if we had staid two hours longer in the ship, we had soon been landed in Sky, where I was acquainted; but the whole of our journey was alike unfortunate. We now went through a stock of good short sheep belonging to a Captain Cameron, whose house we passed by, for fear we should have been suffered to tarry in the kitchen, our cloathes being now much soiled on board; but even in the most trivial things we were unlucky; going a nearer way, as we thought, above the house, we came upon precipices and ravines so inaccessible, that it was with difficulty we reached the shore hard by the house, after all our trouble. A little after this, the tide being in, we run ourselves within a long narrow arm, by which it run up into the country, and were obliged to wade through it above our middle in salt water: being now uncertain by which way to proceed, we called at a poor cottage where a little girl, having some English, showed us the road for Island-Teona, in Loch-Moidart, by which it was necessary we should pass. After this we were entangled in a morass of prodigeous extent, quite level, and only a little elevated above the sea, and so soft and miry, that when we leaped from one place covered with a scurf to another, to avoid sinking, it would shake and heave to the distance of a rood around us; and we certainly were in more danger than we were aware of, for we were afterwards told that no person attempted crossing through the middle of it where we went. After passing a number of poor cottages in a cluster, we came unto the beach opposite the house of Island-Teona, where making

a sign for a boat, two fine boys, sons to Mr M'Donald of that place, came and rowed us over to their fathers' house, where they entreated us to enter, where we were hospitably entertained with the best the house could afford. Here we were joined by one Mr Macallum, an exciseman of that country, who accompanied us all the way to Arisaig Mr M'Donald caused his sons to row us round the island, and land us on the mainland in the country of Moidart. On our way we passed by a natural canal, so narrow, that there was scarcely room to work the oars, and saw the mighty ruins of Castle Tuirim, which they said was formerly the residence of Macdonald of Clanranald. We now climbed the mountains of Moidart, and in less than two hours came in upon the shore of Loch Nanuach, an arm of the sea about six or seven miles broad. It was all this time raining incessantly, and we were, as usual, as wet as water could make us; but to embitter our state a little further, the wind was now grown so rough that the ferry-men would in no-wise venture out, and there being no place there where four of us could lodge, we were forced to turn alongst the shore to the eastward by the most terrible road of all: rapid torrents, flooded by the rain, came rushing and roaring from the mountains; these we were obliged to stem, and climb over numerous precipices on all fours. We at length reached the genteel house of Ewrin, where we were again entertained by Mr M'Echern, who entreated us to stay all night, but perceiving that we wished to get forward, procured us a boat and crew to carry us over. The boat being small, and crouded, and the sea very rough, we were certainly in considerable danger; the waves often washing over her, threatened to suffocate us with brine; the man at the rudder however always bid us fear nothing, and, to encourage us, sung severel Earse songs. We passed several small islands, on one of which there is a vitrified fort, and we came to the very creek where the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart first landed on the mainland of Scotland in the year 1745. Yea, the people told us a thing of much importance, that we even stepped out upon the very same rock which he stepped out upon, and shewed us the cottage where he and his few companions lodged that night, on which occasion that song, called the "*Eight men of Moidart*," was composed: the same woman who entertained them still resides on the spot, though now in somewhat of a better house. After again walking over some low hills, we came to a good road, which led us to the village of Arisaig, where there is a good inn, at which we arrived ere it was quite dark, and were comfortably lodged. The country hereabouts had a more promising appearance than the banks of Loch-Moidart; the hills were moderately high, and towards the coast low, and mixed with spots of arable ground, not unfertile, altho' badly tilled, and their ridges formed after the pattern of the new moon. In all these districts the sheep stocks were well attended to, and the breeds were, on many farms, above mediocrity: they are all of the blackfaced breeds, and some of the smaller farmer's stocks retain too striking marks of their consanguinity to the old degenerate highland breed. Smearing with tar and grease is becoming more general, but even those which we saw unsmeared were not much ragged in their fleeces: the frost there is never very intense, when the salt-impregnated vapours are unfavourable to the breeding of vermin upon them. There are likewise large herds of black cattle, but amongst the better sort of farmers or tacksmen, these are yearly losing ground. The coast to the north of this, as well as that which we had passed, being all indented by extensive arms of the sea, and these

these divided by pathless mountains, we found it impracticable, in such unseasonable weather, to proceed to Glen-Elig on foot as we at first proposed; and it was necessary, either to hire a boat to carry us to Slate, in Sky, than traverse that country to Dunvegan; and there again take chance of a passage from that to Rowdal in Harris; or else hire a boat in this place to carry us there, wait our return, and bring us back again. We very soon agreed that the latter was most expeditious, as well as the most convenient and genteel way of travelling. We accordingly hired a tight schooner, named *the Hawk of Oban*, and embarked next day about noon. Our bargain with the owners was, that they were to set us down on any part of Harris we chose, where they were to wait our return and bring us back to Arisaig. Our crew consisted of two brothers, stout young lads, who were the owners of the vessel, and another man whom they hired.

We left Arisaig, as I said, about noon, giving them directions to steer for Ensay in the sound of Harries, or else for Island-Glass in Loch-Tarbet, distant from this place about an hundred miles. We found our way out of Loch-Arisaig, or Loch-Nakeane, by a long intricate passage, stretching southward, leaving an innumerable range of insulated rocks on our starboard side; and, by the bye, this is certainly as dangerous a bay as is on these coasts, if the mariners are not minutely acquainted with it. The Hawk, though a fine sailer, and easily managed, drew very little water, and was uncommonly light and ticklish; therefore, when the sea was heavy or rough, she wrought and rolled most violently; and as soon as we were got into the open channel, the airy motion began to affect the stomachs of my two friends; but as the breeze was gentle, instead of sickening them, on the contrary, it only created the most voracious appetite for food. We had some victuals on board, but none ready cooked; and as there was no appearance of kindling a fire, Mr John soon grew quite desperate, and began to look first over the one shoulder and then over the other, as not knowing what to do. Our sailors having very little English, I thought I should have perished with laughing, when I saw him, with a famished look, go and implore them for a piece of bread in the most correct English he was master of, that they might by no means misunderstand him. I will send you our voyage in my next.

I am yours, &c.

J. H.

Query respecting a Coin.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Send you an account of a Coin, or Medal, which I have never seen described. Some of your readers may probably be able to inform me by whom, in what year, or on what occasion it was struck. On one side, a dolphin swimming; above its head a hand issuing from a cloud, with a crown, and this inscription, A DELPHINO INCOLUMITAS. On the reverse, a figure of Peace carrying a cornucopia in her left hand; in her right she holds a torch, with which she is setting fire to a trophy of military arms, with this inscription, EX PACE UBERTAS. Below are the words WOLF LAVE. It is of copper. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

T. B.

Witchcraft, Murder, and Credulity.

(From Leeds Mercury, Oct. 22. 1808.)

AN artful and villanous plot, accompanied by the most unprecedented instances of credulity that ever en-

engaged public attention, was yesterday developed before the Magistrates, at the Rotation-office, in this town.—The parties were *Mary Bateman*, of Campfield, near this town, and Wm. Perigo and his wife, of Bramley; she, the witch, and they the dupes. It appeared, that in August 1806, an application was made to this woman by Perigo, to cure his wife of a complaint, which was not stated on the examination, but which we suppose to be what is called amongst people of her rank, "nervous," and amongst their betters, "the hip."—Mary, with becoming *modesty*, declined to undertake the cure herself; but said, that she had a friend at Scarbro', a Miss Blyth, who could "read the stars," and collect from them the knowledge requisite to remove all corporeal and mental maladies; and, as a preliminary step, required that Perigo's wife should send her flannel petticoat to Miss Blyth, in order that she might, from that article of dress, collect a knowledge of her disorder. The petticoat was sent, and a propitious answer returned, wherein it was required, that the medium, Mary Bateman, thro' which all communication betwixt the astrologer and the patient was to be made, should have four guinea notes presented to her, and she was, in return, to give Perigo four other guinea notes, inclosed in a small bag, into which, if either his own curiosity, or the still stronger curiosity of his wife, should induce them to look, the charm would be broken, and sudden death would be the consequence. Strange as it may appear, the wife of Perigo never looked into the inchanted bag to the day of her death. Soon after the four guineas had been given to Mary Bateman, a letter arrived from Scarbro', directing that another guinea should be paid into her hands. Similar requests were repeated, and complied with, till forty guineas had been thus extorted from these infatuated people, under a promise, however, that they should, by-and-by, be allowed to open the bags, and these bags, they were told, would be found to contain all the money they had advanced.

About six months had now expired, and the business of fraud and delusion still went on. Miss Blyth could not, while certain planets ruled, sleep in her own bed; and, in order to promote the comfort of the "wise woman," Perigo was to buy her a new bed, with all the necessary appendages, and send it to Mary Bateman, thro' whose hands it was to be transmitted to the nymph of Scarbro'. The bed, &c. which cost eight pounds, were bought, and notes, to the amount of thirty pounds more, paid at various times, into the hands of the impostor. Unbounded in her extortions, she next demanded a set of china; this was also furnished to her; but she complained that the tea canister was not sufficiently handsome to set before the genteel company kept by a lady of her distinction, and demanded a tea caddy in its stead, which demand was also complied with.

Perigo and his wife, thus drained of all the money they had in the world, and all the sums their former good credit had enabled them to raise, and the wife's health still growing worse, rather than better, they became impatient to look into the mysterious bags, and extract from them the wealth they contained. Their clamorous impatience probably became troublesome, when, as it should seem, to silence their importunity, Mrs Bateman received, as she said, a packet from Scarborough; this packet contained a powerful charm, which was to be mixed up in a pudding, to be prepared for the purpose, and of which Perigo and his wife were to eat, but on no account to allow any person to partake with them. They did eat, and there is but too much reason to suppose, that this vile woman had said within herself, "in the day you eat thereof

you

you shall surely die." The husband ate sparingly, he did not like the taste; but his ill-fated wife, less scrupulous, ate freely: they both became sick, almost immediately, and continued in the most deplorable situation for twenty-four hours: the wife lost the use of her limbs, and, after languishing five days, died on the 24th of May 1807, a victim of credulity. Perigo recovered partially, but from that time to the present, has never had the perfect use of his limbs. Part of the pudding was, by way of experiment, given to a cat, and it died; some fowls also picked up other parts of it, and shared the same fate. Contrary to the direction of Mary Bateman, Perigo applied to a surgeon, in this town, for advice, and was told by him, that he had taken poison, but, fortunately, not in a quantity sufficiently large to occasion his death.

After the death of his wife, it is natural to suppose that the husband would have possessed sufficient fortitude to emancipate himself from the fangs of this wicked woman; this, however, was not the case: she had thrown her toils over him, and tho' the wife might not have been, as she supposed, bewitched, it is pretty evident the husband was under some such influence. From May 1807, till Wednesday last, the charm continued to operate, and the spell could not be dissolved. At one time he went to Manchester by the direction of this Jezebel; at another he sent her one of his wife's gowns; again she contrived to coax or frighten him out of another gown, a petticoat, and the family Bible! And last of all, she demanded from him half a bushel of wheat, with three seven shilling pieces enclosed. His creditors at length became impatient, and the hopes of getting any part of his property back failing, he determined to brave all danger, and look into the mysterious bags—but what must have been his surprise and vexation, to find that the contents of these bags were not worth one penny! and to find himself a pauper, without property, and with a ruined constitution.

The bubble now burst; and after having kept the business an entire secret from every soul living, his wife alone excepted, for upwards of two years, he laid his hopeless case before some of his neighbours: by their direction Mary Bateman was apprehended; when brought before the Magistrates, she in part confessed her delinquency, and admitted that there was no such person as Miss Blyth in existence, but that the whole was a mere phantom, conjured up to forward her vile purposes. The Magistrates have committed the offender to the House of Correction, whether to be tried for swindling practices, or to be removed from that to the County Jail, to take her trial for wilful murder, we are not informed.

On searching the house of this woman (who has a husband and several children) the bed and some other articles, the property of William Perigo, amounting in value to about 10*l.* or 12*l.* were found, and will be restored to the owner.

It is worthy of observation, that Mary Bateman is the person whose hen laid an egg, about two years ago, at the Bank in this town, bearing this marvellous inscription, "*Christ is coming.*"

Another Case.

James Snowden and his family have also been the dupes of Mary Bateman, in a degree little inferior to Perigo. Living at the next door to this artful woman, she learnt that Snowden's wife had a sort of presentiment that one of her children would be drowned, and offered her services to avert so heavy a calamity. The agency of Miss Blyth was called in here again, Mary pretended to write to her at Thirsk, and received a letter, directing that James Snowden's silver watch should

should be sewed up in the bed by Mary Bateman; next, money, to the amount of twelve guineas, was demanded, and obtained in a manner a good deal similar to the way in which it was extorted from Perigo: this was also to be sewed up in the bed. By and bye, it became necessary, Miss Blyth said, in order to prevent their son being drowned, and their daughter becoming abandoned, that Snowden's family should leave Leeds, and go to Bowling, in the neighbourhood of Bradford, taking the bed, with the watch, and money in it, with them, but leaving a considerable portion of their property in their house at Leeds, and giving Mary Bateman the key. At length they expressed their wish to Mary, to be allowed to look into the bed, and take out the watch and money, but the time had not yet arrived; and before this inspection was to be made, the family of Snowden were to take a dose, which was at that time in preparation for them, and was to have been administered during the present week—happily this dose was never taken. Saturday last, James Snowden was passing part of his evening in a public house at Bradford, and *The Leeds Mercury* being produced, one of the company undertook to read the article which had produced so much conversation during the day, under the head—*Witchcraft, Murder, Credulity.*"—Snowden heard the narrative with violent emotion; when it was finished he started from his chair, and made the best of his way home. His first care was to open the folds of the bed, when, lo! instead of his watch and money, he found—*a coal!* He next came over to Leeds, and found his house, which he had left in the care of Mary Bateman, plundered, and on a search warrant being procured, part of the property was found in Bateman's house; John Bateman was, in consequence, apprehended, and committed to York Castle, to take his trial.

Account *of* Books *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Concluded from p.* 825.)

"DISCOURSE on Government, by *Algernon Sidney.*" This work, when still only in manuscript, afforded a pretext for the condemnation of Sidney to the most infamous punishment. A jury, corrupted by their President Jeffreys, a personal enemy of the author, condemned him to be hanged and quartered, but he was merely beheaded. Sidney was an ardent republican: he made war against Charles I., and leagued with the monsters who put that prince to death.—His character, impatient of any species of restraint, made him leave England when Cromwell usurped the supreme power. After the death of the protector, he was so imprudent as to return into his country; and though Charles II. had granted him a particular pardon, he was not the less attacked by his personal enemies, as having entered into a conspiracy against the King's person: proofs were wanting; but the writings found in his possession caused him to be denounced as a mover of sedition. These writings are the Discourses in question; they contain bold truths mingled with paradox.

"De Lege, Rege, et Grege. (By "*Eric Sparre* in Sweden) fol." This work is excessively rare, being carefully suppressed in Sweden, and among the books most strictly prohibited in that kingdom. The author there unfolded his ideas respecting the law of nature and nations, which he had deeply studied. He was a baron, and a senator of Sweden in the sixteenth century; he distinguished himself in the different employments with which that government entrusted him.

In the sixteenth century, the Swedes and Poles fought to decide which should be master. At the end of this bloody quarrel, Sigismond, who occupied

pied at once the thrones of Poland and of Sweden, was constrained to yield the last to his uncle Charles IX.—Charles required that five senators, attached to Sigismond, should be given up to him, and the ungrateful Sigismond gave them up. Of this number was Eric Sparre, baron of Sundby, chancellor of Sweden, whose virtues and talents have never been disputed. On the 20 March 1600, with three others, he was beheaded at Lincoping, and died with dignity, the victim of the baseness of one king, and the ferocity of another.

" Grounds of Venetian liberty. In " which are also adduced the claims " of the Roman empire upon the city " and signiory of Venice." (Mirandola, 1612. 4to.) A rare and seditious work. It was burned by order of the senate of Venice. The author is not precisely known; some ascribe it to Alphonso de la Cueva, known under the name of the Marquis of Bedmar, the chief mover in the conspiracy of the Spaniards against the republic of Venice; others to Marc Welser. In this work, the author attempts to shew that the Venetian state is not naturally free, that it is an ancient domain of the empire, and that consequently the emperor and the empire retain the same rights, and the same pretensions as ever, to the sovereignty of the republic. This author seems to have foreseen the fate of Venice. Certain it is, his book gave occasion to Father Paul to write the history of the Council of Trent; the latter thought that the "Grounds" came from the court of Rome, and as he could not answer it directly, he composed his Council of Trent, in the view of mortifying that court.

" *Strada* de Bello Belgico." This work, says M. Debure, should have had three volumes; but it was not completed, because the impression of the last volume was stopt by order of the king of Spain, who caused the manuscript to be withdrawn, on learning that the author had inserted several bold passages, little favourable to the memory of Philip II.

" Defence of the Catholic faith a- " gainst the errors of the English sect. " By *Francis Suarez*. (Latin.) Coim- " bra, 1613, fol." This work was burned in England and France by the hand of the executioner. It was undertaken by order of Pope Paul V., who seeing that a great number of English Catholics took the oath required by James I. (See *Reboul*) proposed to Suarez, a Spanish Jesuit, thro' the medium of Cardinal Caraffa, his legate in Spain, to undertake the defense of this religion. The Jesuit obeyed. The Pope, satisfied with his performance, thanked him by a brief of 9th September 1613. The author dedicated his treatise to the Christian princes: it is divided into six books; in the sixth he discusses the form of the oath which offended Rome, and the greatest part of the Catholics. James I., enraged, caused his book to be burned at London before the church of St Paul, and forbade his subjects to read it under grievous penalties; he complained bitterly to the king of Spain that he should suffer in his states a writer so rash as to declare himself openly the enemy of the throne and of the majesty of kings. Philip III. caused the book of Suarez to be examined by bishops and doctors, and on their report wrote a long letter to James I, in which, after defending the conduct of the Jesuit, he exhorts that prince to return to the way of truth, which his predecessors had followed during so many ages. The work of Suarez was not viewed in France with the same eye as in Spain; the parliament of Paris, by a decree of 26 June 1614, condemned it to be burned by the hand of the executioner, as containing seditious maxims, and many propositions contrary to the sovereign power of kings. Francis Suarez, born at Granada in 1548, died at Lisbon in 1617.

"Langrognet in Hell. By the "Abbe *Talbert* de *Nancray*." Langrognet, councillor in the parliament of Besançon, having died suddenly, Talbert, who was his personal enemy, describes him carried into hell, where he sees the limbos, tartarus, and elysium, prepared for his friends or his enemies. This personal satire was burned by a decree of the parliament of Besançon.

"Thuani Historia. Paris, 1604. "fol." This first part, which contains the only eighteen first books of this interesting history, was censured in 1604, that is to say, as soon as it appeared. It contains only the events from 1545 to 1560. The censure is in manuscript; it exists in the library of the Emperor of Germany.

"*Vanini* Amphitheatrum æternæ "Providentiæ divino-magicum, Lyons, "1650;" and, "De admirandis na-"turæ reginæ deæ mortalium arcanis, "libri IV. Paris 1616." These two works are full of infamy and impiety, yet it is remarkable that they appeared at first with the royal privilege and approbation. The second, which is the strongest, contains sixty dialogues between Alexander and Julius Cæsar: it is divided into four books, and dedicated to Marshal Bassompierre, the patron of the author. Vanini was arrested at Toulouse: after being tried as an atheist, he was delivered to the flames on the 19 February 1619, aged 34, after having had his tongue cut out. It is pretended, that at the first interrogatory which was put to him, he was asked if he believed the existence of God; he stooped down, took up a straw, and said, "I need only this straw to prove the existence of a creating being:" he then made a very fine discourse on Providence; which did not save him, however, as being ascribed rather to fear than to conviction. When he was asked to atone for his offences, and to ask pardon of God, of the king, and of justice, he is said to have replied, "I do not believe in God, I have never offended the king, and I give justice to the devil." It is added, that being in the carriage which was to conduct him to punishment, he ridiculed the monk who attended to exhort him to repentance, and said, speaking of Jesus Christ, "he sweated with fear, while I die intrepid." May all these details be depended upon? They are found in the life of Vanini, published by Durand, at Rotterdam, 1717, 12mo.

Lucilio Vanini was born at Taurozano in the Terra d'Otranto in 1585. He gave to the public only the two works which form the subject of this article; he has likewise a treatise on astronomy, which is in manuscript.

"*Voltaire.*" There is no writer, who, joining boldness in opinion to brilliant talents in writing, has so many claims to make a figure in this work as Voltaire. It would be endless to enumerate all those of his writings which were condemned and censured; we shall notice, however, some of the most remarkable.

"The *J'ai vu* (I have seen) and "the *Birth of Adonis*." The first of these two pieces of verse, which is said to be by the poet Lebrun, was ascribed to Voltaire, and made him be confined in the Bastille in 1716: he remained there more than a year: it is said to be there that he began his poem of the 'League,' known afterwards under the name of the *Henriade*.

The "*Henriade*," (first edition at London.) This poem was not condemned; yet the author could not obtain permission to print it in France. he published it at first in England; when, in 1725, a few copies appeared secretly at Paris, the outcry of impiety was raised. The clergy wished to subject it to censure, as containing the errors of the Semi-pelagians. At court, it was said, that no one who was not seditiously disposed would have ventured to write the panegyric of the Admiral de Coligny. Notwithstanding all these accusations, the Henri-

ade, in the sequel, met with the greatest success; it was translated into Latin verse; into English by Lokman; into Italian by the Abbe Quirini; into German, into Dutch, &c.

The "*Maid of Orleans.*" This poem had been begun in 1730. Chauvelin, the keeper of the seals, having heard it talked of, had threatened to throw Voltaire into the bottom of a dungeon, if he published this work.—The first edition given by the author was in 1762.

"*Philosophical Dictionary*, begun in "1760, printed in 1764, one vol. 8vo. "and very much augmented since un- "der the title of *Questions upon the* "*Encyclopedia.*" This work was committed to the flames at Geneva, proscribed in Holland, and condemned to be burned by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, of 19th March 1765. The prosecutor-general wished to make Voltaire be arrested. I have been assured, that it was on the subject of this book that the condemnation of young Labarre to the flames took place. This decree was executed at Abbeville in 1766.

"*The Man with Forty Crowns.*" This romance of political economy was proscribed and burned by a decree of the Parliament. A magistrate is reported to have said, at the time of the condemnation of this work: "Shall we burn books only?" Is this sally well authenticated? It reminds me of one still stronger: a magistrate of the 16th century cried out at the point of death, "Thank God, I die in peace, for thro' me, 166 sorcerers have been burned; if I have not done more, God will forgive me, he knows it has not been for want of good will." I do not recollect the name of this worthy and humane magistrate; he belonged to the Parliament of Toulouse or of Bourdeaux.

We shall conclude this article by a notice respecting the library of Voltaire. It consisted of 6210 volumes, the greater part of which were very middling, especially in regard to history. Romances were not numerous; they amounted, at most, to 30 vols. But however middling a great part of the works in this library were, they became very valuable from the notes with which Voltaire had covered them. When he read a work, and found occasion to make any remark upon it, he took the first scrap of paper which came to his hand, wrote his remark, and fixed it on the margin, at the very place which had called it forth. It is to be regretted, that this curious monument should no longer be in France; its place ought to have been in the imperial library of Paris, but it is in that of St Petersburg. Catharine II. made the acquisition of it: Madame Denis, Voltaire's heir, yielded it in 1778, for the sum of 150,000 livres, (about 7000*l.*) This was the price set upon it by that magnificent sovereign. The Empress required also, that to the books should be added all the original letters of Voltaire, which could be printed, and even those which could not. Madame Denis only asked permission to keep copies of them. Catharine likewise asked exact plans, in every direction, of the *Chateau de Ferney;* she proposed to cause a similar one to be built in her park at Czarskozelo, and to erect in it a monument to the memory of Voltaire: there was to be a museum, where the books were to be placed in the same order in which they had been at Ferney. I know not if these projects have been executed.

"*Wiclef.* Joannis Wiclefi, viri un- "dequaque clarissimi dialogorum libri "IV. quorum primus divinitatem et "ideas tractat; secundus, universa- "rum creationem complectitur: ter- "tius, de virtutibus vitiisque contra- "riis copiosissime loquitur; quartus, "romanæ ecclesiæ sacramenta, ejus "pestiferam dotationem, antichristi "regnum, fratrum fraudulentam ori- "ginem, atque eorum hypocrysim, va- "riaque nostro ævo scitu dignissima gra-

"graphice perstringit, 4to. 1525, (no "place.") This volume has become very rare, from the care with which it was suppressed by the court of Rome. It appears that it issued from the press of John Oporin of Basle: a copy was sold in 1764 by the Jesuits of the College of Clermont, at 241 livres, (10*l.*) But it is commonly valued at 100 or 120 livres, (4 or 5*l.*) The impression at Frankfort, 1753, in 4to. is of less value. In this work, of which Otho Brunsfels is said to be the editor, Wickliffe introduces three personages, who are: *Truth*, or *Alithia*; *Lying*, or *Pseudis*; and *Prudence*, or *Phronesis*. It is a sort of theology, which contains all its doctrine, the basis of which, consists in admitting an absolute necessity in all things, even in the actions of God. Yet, he says, that God is free, and that he could have done otherwise had he so willed it; but, at the same time, he says, that it forms part of his essence not to will otherwise than he does. Wickliffe wished to establish equality and independence among men; a pretension equally ridiculous and impossible to execute. The French made a fatal trial of it at the end of the eighteenth century. The English had made the same beneath the eyes of Wickliffe in 1379 and 1380. It was in the time of this heretic, that Urban VI. and Clement VII. disputed the seat of Rome. Europe was divided between these two Pontiffs: one was acknowledged by the English, and the other by the French. The emissaries of Urban preached, in England, a crusade against France, and granted to the crusaders the same indulgences enjoyed by those who went to the Holy Land. Wickliffe thundered against this crusade in a work forcibly written. "It is shameful, says he, that the cross of Christ, which is a monument of peace, of mercy, and of charity, should become to all Christians the standard and signal of the interests of two false priests, who are manifestly both Antichrist, in order to preserve them in worldly greatness, by oppressing the Christian world more than the Jews oppressed Jesus Christ and his apostles. Why will not the haughty priest of Rome grant to all men, on condition that they shall live in peace and charity, that plenary indulgence which he grants to them to fight and destroy each other. In 1382, a council was assembled at London by William de Courtenay, in which several heretical propositions of Wickliffe were condemned. The most prominent are the following: "Outward confession is unnecessary to a man who feels sufficient contrition; we do not find in the gospel that Jesus Christ enjoined mass: If the Pope is deceitful and wicked, and consequently a member of the devil, he has no power over the faithful, except, perhaps, what he has received from the Emperor. After Urban VI. we ought to own no Pope, but to live like the Greeks, each under his own laws. It is contrary to sacred scripture that churchmen should hold temporal goods." It has been said, that there exists another work of Wickliffe, entitled, "Four books of Trialogues," infinitely more rare than that we are now speaking of; but no copy of it is actually known, and there is reason to believe that it is the same work with that which we now announce. John Wickliffe, born at Wickliffe, in the county of York, about 1324, died at Lutterward, where he kept himself concealed, in December 1384. The animosity of his enemies pursued him beyond the tomb; for they dug up his body some years after, burned it, and then threw the ashes into the river. Wickliffe composed a great number of works; but none has reached us except that of which we have spoken.

SKETCH

SKETCH *of the* RISE *and* PROGRESS *of the* BRITISH NAVY.

(*Concluded from p.* 815.)

AT the conclusion of peace in November 1762, the number of ships amounted to 141 sail of the line, 24 fifties, and 267 smaller vessels. Twenty-four ships of the line were building, 14 in the King's, and 10 in the Merchant's yards. Twenty-one ships of the line were taken from the enemy in the course of this war. The English, on the contrary, lost no vessel of more than 50 guns. They lost two fifties, one of 20 guns, and six small vessels. During the course of this war, L.200,000 was annually voted for building and repairing of ships. At the end of it some reduction was made in the navy, though a much greater force was still kept on foot than during any former peace. The number from 1762 to 1771 continued pretty steadily at about 135 ships of the line, and 250 smaller vessels. On occasion however of the dispute with Spain about Falklands islands, it was discovered that these ships were in a most defective state of repair; and, had a long war taken place, the nation must have suffered considerably. In consequence of this discovery, a general examination took place, and pains were taken to put the ships into a proper state of repair.

At the breaking out of the American war in 1775, the navy consisted of fewer vessels than at any former period of the peace. There were only 131 of the line, and 209 smaller vessels; in all 340. As small vessels were chiefly wanted during the earlier stages of this unfortunate contest, their numbers were greatly augmented; and in 1778, the larger vessels continuing the same, amounted to 319. The accession of the European powers rendered it necessary to extend this augmentation to the larger vessels; especially after the alarm which we received from the entrance of the combined fleets into the channel, in August 1779. By 1st January 1780, accordingly, they were raised to 143; and by 1st January 1782, to 161; the smaller vessels were also raised at the latter period to 439. Eight more of the line had been added before the signing of the preliminaries on 20 January 1783. The tonnage of the Navy then amounted to 500,000 tons. In the course of this war there were taken from our different enemies, twenty-six ships of the line, and 61 of 54 guns and under. We lost only one ship of the line, thirty of 50 and under, besides 50 sloops and smaller vessels. Forty-two ships of the line were building, 13 in the King's, and 29 in the Merchants' yards.

About this time, the East India Company presented Government with three ships of 74 guns.

The state in which the navy had been found in 1771, afforded proof of the necessity of attending to its proper repair. Accordingly all the artificers were retained in the dock yards, and continued, even during the winter months, to work extra hours. An useful regulation was adopted, on the suggestion, it is said, of Lord Barham, by which large stores of all kinds, sufficient to last for several years, were kept constantly accumulated; thus obviating any precariousness of supply, or uncommon high price, to which war might give occasion.

In the course of the peace, from 1783 to 1791, the building and repairing of ships went on with great activity; but as a good number were disposed of as old and unserviceable, no numerical augmentation took place. In 1789 the ships of the line amounted to 148, and the smaller vessels to 304. Of these 93 were in perfectly good condition, and ready to be sent upon immediate service; a much larger

ger proportion than had ever been so, during any former period of peace.

In December 1790, in the building of a ship called the Hawke, an important experiment was tried.—This vessel was built in part of wood that had been stript of its bark and left standing since the spring of 1777. The experiment however totally failed; for in 1803 this vessel was found to be in so great and general a state of decay, as not to be worth repair.

On 1st January 1791, the ships in good condition were 95, of which 35 were in commission. On the 1st December 1792, the ships of the line amounted to 141, but the number in good condition, from several accidental causes, had diminished to 77, of which 12 were in commission. In each of these two years an armament had been prepared, in contemplation of a rupture, first with Spain, and afterwards with Russia. The value of stores, at 31st December 1792, amounted to 1,812,982*l.*; of which there was at Deptford to the value of 218,538*l.*; at Woolwich 189,550*l.*; at Chatham 378,304*l.*; at Sheerness, 71,807*l.*; at Portsmouth, 448,624*l.*; at Plymouth, 506,129l.

At this period, war broke out with France, and the utmost activity was employed in fitting the navy for service. In the course of nine months, the ships in commission were increased from 12 to 72. It is needless to recal to our readers the events of this naval war, the most glorious in which Britain was ever engaged, and which completely established her empire over the seas. The following is a list of the ships taken or destroyed the course of it by the English.

Of the line, and down to 54 guns inclusive, - - -	86
Of 50 guns, - - - - - -	3
Frigates - - - - - - -	206
Sloops and small vessels, -	275
	570

The following is a list of those taken or destroyed by the enemy.

Of the line to 54 guns, inclusive, - - - - - - - -	5
Of 50 guns, - - - - - -	1
Frigates - - - - - - - -	12
Sloops and small vessels, -	41
	59

The unappropriated stores at the end of this war amounted to 2,610,908*l.*

During the short peace which ceeded, the establishment of the navy was never greatly reduced; and when at the lowest, 50,000 seamen were still employed, and 38 ships in commission. At 15 May 1803, there were in all 177 ships of the line, and in 1st January 1805, the number was nearly the same. At this latter period 124 were in commission.

The following is an account of the number of ship-wrights employed in our docks during different periods of our history.

1702—1869	1770—2928
1710—2574	1780—3260
1744—3065	1790—2965
1750—2698	1800—3776
1760—3281	1805—3193

In Queen Ann's war, the charge for building a 74 gun ship was 10*l.* 15s. per ton. In 1755, for building a 74, the charge was 17*l.* 2s 6d. In 1771, it was 17*l.* 5s. In 1780, it was 17*l.* 10s. In 1795, it was 20*l.* In 1805, it was 36*l.* The following is the expence attached to the different parts of a vessel of 74 guns, which consists of 1660 tons:

	L.
Hull, including coppering, 20*l.* 4s. per ton. Rigging and stores, 5*l.* 4s.	33,530
Masts and yards, - - -	1660
Rigging, - - - - - - -	2550
Sails, - - - - - - -	1170
Carry over	L.38,910

Brought over	L. 38,910
Anchors, - - - - - - - -	820
Cables, - - - - - - - -	1300
Boatswain's stores, - - - -	1100
Carpenter's stores, - - -	1690
	43,820

Plagiarism detected.

" ——Moveat cornicula risum
" Furtivis nudata coloribus——."
HOR.

THERE is a class of men occasionally to be met with, Mr Editor, who neither think nor speak for themselves, but repeat the thoughts of others, and thus, for a season, pass current in the world as men of no small understanding. A celebrated author has told us, that " no writer can be fully convicted of *imitation*, except there is an occurrence of more resemblance than can be imagined to have happened by chance ;" and this may be admitted as a reasonable opinion. I can very easily conceive, Sir, that a coincidence of remarks may occur in different authors, on various subjects ; yet if one should not only write on the same subject, but at the same time make use of the same words, with exactly the same number of notes and quotations employed by another, he may as reasonably be charged with plagiarism, or literary theft.

In the Scots Magazine of Sept. 1807, p. 557, there is published a dissertation, " On a certain impropriety in the English language," dated 18th August 1807, and signed *Walterus :* with the subject discussed I have no quarrel ; but I desire, Mr Editor, to direct your attention, and that of your readers, to the Weekly Magazine for 14th Nov. 1771, Vol. XIV. p. 205, printed by Wal. Ruddiman, and there you will find inserted the same essay, *totidem literis*, under the signature *A.B.* as that above noticed. With the preceding remarks in view, *Walterus* must be brought in *guilty of literary theft.* This person, I have led myself to conceive to be a young man, perhaps, over anxious to admire himself *in print*, even at the expense of his honesty ; and had he stopt with this first imposition, I should charitably have allowed him to escape, but forbearance seems only to have increased his hardihood, and encouraged him in his system of pilfering. Now, as I neither choose myself, nor wish your readers to have their good nature abused, I intend, by means of the preceding hints, and those now to follow, to prevent *Walterus*, or *W——r R——d*, from practising such deceit in future.

In the Scots Magazine, Sir, for May 1808, p. 344, is inserted a narrative respecting the shipwreck of certain English people in the year 1569, signed *W——r R——d*, with an introduction, which concludes by telling us, that it " may not be very generally, if at all known, to most of your readers ;" that I verily believe *he imagined*, but as Shakespeare says,

'Tis a mistake, I doubt."

At the conclusion of the narrative, there is introduced a letter from the said W——r R——d, (which we shall admit he really did write and compose) wherein he tells us a cock and a bull story about an uncle of his, " a considerable antiquarian," who died at Ramsgate some time ago, and left to W——r R——d a collection of old pamphlets (a volume of Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, not a shadow of doubt,) and, *inter alia*, the narrative above alluded to : he then, to complete the imposition, acquaints us, that the pamphlet is " frail," which alone prevented his " producing to you the original ;"—yet, that if you, Mr Editor, were doubtful of the *facts*, he would *immediately*, by bringing this aged production forward, " banish all doubts" of its reality and existence.—This is really too bad. Listen to me, Sir : In the same volume of Ruddiman's Magazine (XIV.) for 26 Dec. 1771. p. 385. if you will take the trouble

trouble to look, you will find this celebrated narrative of W——r R——d, at greater length, and much better expressed, than as altered by him. I shall not trespass farther on your patience, and that of your readers, by any remarks of mine on this subject, but leave the rest to the discrimination of any one who will look it over.

From what you have now read, I lead myself to conclude, Sir, that you are satisfied of the propriety of inviting the doughty W——r R——d to bring forth *his proof* in due course; in which, should he fail, one inference only can be drawn in his case.

Under these circumstances, Sir, I expect that you will be on your guard against the threat of this pseudo author, who insists on "*entertaining the public*" with more communications *of the like sort!* Age and debility operate powerfully against my entering into any literary controversy, and preclude me from offering my mite to our only national register; yet I cannot observe silence when a deliberate attempt has been avowed to lower its character by such correspondents as W——r R——d, whom I shall now dismiss; and I recommend him in time coming to beware practising such tricks,

"Lest, when the birds their various co-
"lours claim,
"Stripp'd of *his stolen pride*, the crow
"forlorn
"Should stand the laughter of the pub-
"lic scorn."

I am, Sir, &c.

Edinburgh,
30th Sept. 1808. } *T.*

P. S. Since writing the preceding *expose*, I begin to suspect that you also, *have smelt a rat;* as in your notice to correspondents, in the Magazine for October, I observe that this impostor W—r R—d has been furnishing you with more "damning stuff," but inconsequence of doubts having arisen in your mind as to the authenticity, you have wisely called on him for "a certificate of character," which should he decline to supply, I pray that you will state the description of his "notes," and I shall endeavour to point out whence they are purloined.

Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. DAVID URE.

THIS Gentleman is a striking example of the effect of industry and perseverance, in raising a man to eminence and respectability, in opposition to difficulties which we should be apt to pronounce insurmountable.

He was born of poor but honest parents, in the city of Glasgow. His father was an operative weaver, and trained his son to his own profession. But David, who, from his earliest years, discovered an insatiable thirst for knowledge, was not to be confined to the obscurity of the mechanical profession to which fortune seemed to have fettered him. His father dying when he was very young, with the labour of his hands he maintained himself and an aged mother, while he rapidly acquired a competent stock of classical learning at the Grammar school. He afterwards passed thro' a regular course of study at the University, where he was always distingnished by accurate preparation of his various lessons. He was so great a favourite of the celebrated Dr Moore, that when he was scolding the other lads for negligence, or want of preparation, he used to make him a bow, saying,

David Ure
He sits secure,
He'll ne'er be fin'd by Dr Moore.

He generally laboured the greatest part of the night, and while his hands were throwing the shuttle, his eye would be intent on Virgil, Homer, or some ancient author. He early discovered a strong propensity to investigate antiquities and natural curiosities.

ties. So strong did this thirst burn within him, that he has been known, during the Christmas holy-days at College, to walk all the way to the top of Benlomond, when the ground was covered with snow, or to some more distant place, where he expected to see something curious. His first project was to discover the perpetual motion, and the philosopher's stone, which had not then ceased to occupy the thoughts even of men of science. Dr Moore, whom he consulted on these projects, put them out of his head, by telling him—"David, we have got a sufficient perpetual motion in you; and industry and perseverance are the true philosopher's stone, because, tho' they should not produce gold, they will produce what can be exchanged for gold."

During his attendance on Divinity, he acted some time as assistant to the schoolmaster of Stewarton, in Airshire, and afterwards taught a subscription school in the neighbourhood of Dunbarton. After he obtained licence, he was appointed assistant to the late Rev. Mr Connel, minister of Kilbride, with a salary of ten pounds a-year, and his maintenance. Yet, with this slender pittance, he continued to relieve, if not wholly to support, his aged mother. It was here he brought to light that curious body of facts concerning the mineral strata, and other matters, which he published in the history of the parishes of Kilbride and Rutherglen. He also made several practical discoveries, from which that district continues to derive considerable benefit. He was promised the succession to that church, and the whole parish expected him as their minister; but they were deprived of him by some petticoat intrigues, unnecessary here to detail. The instant he heard of his disappointment, that he might not stand in the way of a harmonious settlement, he set off to Newcastle on foot, where he acted some time as assistant in a Presbyterian chapel. He was afterwards employed by Sir John Sinclair in executing the first sketch of the Agricultural surveys of the counties of Roxburgh, Dunbarton, and Kinross. He also superintended the publication of several of the last volumes, and drew up the general indices of the Statistical Account of Scotland. He surveyed, and drew up accounts of parishes, where such could not otherwise be procured.

Whether travelling to gratify his own curiosity, or to execute any commission, it was always on foot. Tho' short of stature, he enjoyed a sound constitution, and a vigorous structure of body. He often carried bread and cheese in his pocket, and enjoyed his repast beside the cooling spring.—When his circumstances could afford it, he would repair to the village alehouse, and enjoy his favourite luxury, a glass of ale. His great coat was furnished with a large pocket, in which he stowed such minerals, or other curiosities, as had attracted his notice.—He carried a tin-box for stowing curious plants; a large cudgel, armed with steel, so as to serve both as a spade and pick-axe; a few small chissels, and other tools; a blow-pipe, with its appurtenances; a small liquid chemical apparatus; optical instruments, &c. &c. so that his friends used to call him a walking shop, or laboratory. In this way he braved all weathers, and heat or cold, wet or dry, seemed equally indifferent to him. He was a patient observer, and accurate describer of nature. His descriptions were always taken down on the spot, in a hieroglyphical species of short hand, invented by himself, and which, it is to be regretted, no one else but himself understood.

He possessed a strong and vigorous mind, which adversity could neither subdue, nor prosperity elate. He had an uninterrupted flow of good humour, and his good nature was so invincible, that the plots and conspiracies of his friends

friends to make him angry, by telling stories concerning ridiculous mistakes he had committed, or laughable situations into which he had been brought, never proved successful. He would laugh as heartily at the story as any of the company, and only set them right in some points of fact, which generally tended to heighten the ridicule.

In 1796, Lord Buchan, with an honourable attention to genius, presented him to the church of Uphall, in Linlithgowshire. He did not, however, enjoy this preferment above two years, when he died of a dropsy. His Lordship caused him to be interred in his own burying ground, with the following inscription:

D. Ure, A. D. In hac Ecclesia rite repositus, morbo acerbo Hydrop. diu vexat. animam denique reflavit, et Deo reddidit die Martij xxviii. A. D. M.DCC,XCVIII. et hic sepul. fuit.

H. M.
David Buchaniæ Comes in Test.
Amic. I. T.
F. C.
Pulvis et Umbra Sumus.

Edinr. Dec. 1806. *J. Headrick.*

Curious Account of the hanging and recovery of MARGARET DICKSON.

For the SCOTS *Magazine.*

MOST of the readers of the Scots Magazine have probably heard of "*ill hangit Maggy Dickson*;" but few perhaps have seen any authentic account of the particulars of her singular adventure. Such may be gratified by the following extracts from the Caledonian Mercury for 1724, in which the circumstances are fully detailed:—

Edinburgh, August 6. 1724. On Monday last Janet* Dickson received sentence of death for the murder of her own child, to be execute on her in the Grass-market the first Wednesday of September next. She is a married woman, and had unluckily differed with and eloped from her husband for some years past.

September 3. Yesterday Margaret Dickson suffered in the Grass-market, pursuant to the sentence emitted against her for the murder of her own child. She was cut down some time after thrown over, and put into a bier, in order to be transported to Musselburgh, to be buried with her people. A soldier in Kirk's regiment, observing that the executioner had left a part of the halter upon the gallows after cutting the woman down, jumped upon the ladder, seiz'd the rope, and fell a unnoosing it with his teeth; which his serjeant perceiving, fell upon him with his cane, and severely drubb'd him for his pains.

September 8. Tho' the country around this city be now fully apprised of the strange and surprising fate of Margaret Dickson, who on Wednesday last was hang'd in the Grass-market for the murder of her own child; yet, to satisfie the curiosity of such as may have heard of this uncommon event, and perhaps are not yet convinced of the verity thereof; and also, to inform such of our readers as live at a greater distance, and probably have not at all heard of it; we have been advis'd to publish the following short Narrative thereof, *viz.*

"After this unfortunate creature "had been cut down by the execution-"er, and put into a cart to be carried "to Musselburgh there to be interred; "on the way thither, the people who "attended the corpse, stopping some "time at Pepper-mill to refresh them-"selves, were alarmed by one in the "company, who affirm'd that he felt "some motion in the chest; where-"upon it was immediately broke up "by her friends, who then caused "open a vein, and give her some spi-"rits,

* This appears to be a *misnomer*, as on every other occasion she is called Margaret.

" rits, which had such effect, that they " hoped the event would soon answer " their endeavours. She was that " night carried to Musselburgh, and " so far recovered before next day, " that she both sate up and spoke to " the company. She is at present in " her brother's house at Musselburgh, " in perfect health and judgment, " and has been visited by almost every " body here, high and low. She has " had a great deal of money given her, " by those who have seen her, and se- " veral others have sent her money " from this place."

'Tis thought the stir and motion of the cart whereon she lay, provok'd the circulation of the blood, and contributed greatly to her recovery.

We hear that on Sunday last the Reverend Mr Williamson had a very pretty sermon at his parish church of Inverask, suitable to the occasion, whereat she was present, and a very numerous auditory; and that frequent mention was made of the resurrection of Lazarus from the dead.

September 10. People continue to throng out for Musselburgh, to see the woman mentioned in our last.—What was said in that paper, anent the Reverend Mr Williamson's having spoke of the resurrection of Lazarus from the dead, was insert by misinformation, for that he did not in the least descend to particulars, much less speak of Lazarus; what was spoke that way, was by the people in the churchyard.

October 15. Tuesday last the famous Margaret Dickson (who so cannily outwitted John Dalgleish in the Grass-market) came to town from Musselburgh. Peoples curiosity was such, to see a hanged woman appear in the streets again, that she'd infallibly been trode down or stifled in the crowd, but that she got into the house of John Hood, (one of the keepers of the tolbooth, and a Gospel Relation of hers) who conveyed her off by a back-door.

Account of Dr Bell's *System of* Education.

THE System of Education, chiefly designed for the benefit of the children of the Poor, and, " which has appeared under different shapes in this country," originated in the Military Male Orphan Asylum founded at Madras in the year 1789; being introduced by the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell, a native of Scotland, and formerly British Chaplain of the Precedency at Madras, and was transplanted into England in the year 1797, when it was partially adopted with good success in the oldest charity school in London, that of Aldgate, and in several parts of the kingdom, and is now established at the parochial schools of White-Chapel and of Lambeth, and at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Its inventor thus writes of it: " to render simple, easy, pleasant, expeditious, and economical, the acquisition of the rudiments of letters, and of morality and religion, are the leading objects of elementary education;—to *expedite* the progress of education at the same rate of punishment to the scholar, of labour to the master, and of expence to the parent as heretofore, were an acquisition to a school not to be slighted; still more could this be effected at a reduced rate of punishment, or of labour, or of expence. But to unite all these advantages is the great desideratum in education. It is accordingly the aim of this essay to combine in happy union the progress and amusement of the scholar, the ease and gratification of the master, and the interest and satisfaction of the parent. Such is the proximate object of the system; its ultimate object, the ultimate object or end of all education, is to make good scholars, good men, good subjects, and good christians. In other words, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the pupils. To attain these ends, to attain any good end in edu-

education, the great object is to fix attention, and excite exertion, or to prevent the waste of time in schools."

But the advantages are summed up by the Trustees of the Parochial Charity Schools of St Mary's, White-Chapel, in their printed Report of April 7th 1807, in these words: "The chief advantages of Dr Bell's plan are, 1st, It completely fixes and secures the attention of every scholar; the indolent are stimulated, the vicious reclaimed, and it nearly annihilates bad behaviour of every sort.—2d, The children make a regular progress in their learning, which is daily noted and registered, no lesson being passed over till it be correctly studied. 3d, It saves the expence of additional instructors; the eye of some intelligent master or mistress alone being required to see that their agents, the senior good boys and girls, do their duty in teaching their juniors. 4th, It not only possesses excellent mechanical advantages in communicating instruction generally, but it is particularly adapted to instil into, and fix practically in the mind, the principles of our holy religion, while it materially secures the moral conduct of the children, both in and out of school.—5th, By economizing time hitherto so lamentably wasted in charity schools conducted on the old plan, it affords ample and very inviting opportunity to add to the ordinary establishment of schools, *Industry*." The superiority which writing on *Sand* possesses over every other mode, as an initiatory process, consists in its being performed with the simplest and most manageable instrument, the finger, which the child can guide more readily than he can a piece of chalk, a pencil, or a pen. The simplicity of this process, and its fitness for children of four years, at which age they were admitted into the asylum, entitle it to the notice of all shools in a similar predicament; but with children farther advanced, slates and pencils may be used after the sand.

Among various testimonies to the merit of Dr Bell's plan of education, the two following may be added to that already transcribed, one from the report of the Asylum, or House of Refuge: "The committee, in gratitude to the Rev. Dr Bell, feel it due to the public to inform them, that the admirable mode of education, invented by that gentleman, is now practised at the asylum; it was introduced by the recommendation of his Royal Highness the President, with the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury." The other from "the society for promoting the comforts of the poor in Dublin," viz. "Resolved, that in order to express our sense of the benefit conferred upon the public by the Rev. Dr Bell's introduction of a method of popular education, which, in expedition and efficaciousness, appears wholly unexampled; that reverend gentleman be, and he is hereby requested to permit himself to be enrolled as an honorary member of this society."

These observations and extracts serve to point out some of the advantages of the new system of popular instruction, and to promote its extension, by bringing it under the public eye, in an approved and widely circulated publication: and if the system itself has a just claim to praise, every advocate for it, and patron of it, shares in the general plaudit, especially those who have actually adopted and acted upon it, either partially, entirely, or with supplementary additions. *A.*

Description of EDINBURGH: *with an Account of the present State of its* MEDICAL SCHOOL.

From the German of Frank, Lecturer on Pathology at Wilna. Vienna, 1805.

WITH the greatest emotion I now write an account of my three weeks

weeks stay in this remarkable city.—The situation of Edinburgh, the buildings of the new part of the city, and the views which it commands, are, in the strictest sense of the word, unequalled. The stile of society, which here prevails, is easy and frank, and the hospitality is unbounded. The university is distinguished not only as the foremost in Britain, but also as one of the first in Europe. Nor does this metropolis of Scotland fail in point of charitable establishments. In short, I found here, united in one place, every thing which could interest me in the highest degree, both as a man and as a physician.

Edinburgh is divided into the Old and New Town. Its eastern part lies between two hills, the western extends over a height, which rises into a steep cliff, on whose summit stands the castle. The New Town is at the foot of this cliff. It consists of three parallel streets, each of which is an English mile long. These are intersected, at equal distances, by five cross streets. Each of these streets is a hundred paces and upwards in breadth, and furnished with suitable pavements for foot passengers. The three parallel streets terminate at both their extremities in two beautiful squares. The houses are built uniformly throughout. In a word, the New Town resembles a regiment of soldiers, divided into companies, and standing three deep.

The cliffs, on which what is called the Castle is built, command the most varied prospects. To the east we see the Old Town, and the neighbouring sea port of Leith; this view is bounded by the sea. To the north, we have beneath us the New Town; a fruitful plain lies behind, bounded by a considerable arm of the sea, which stretches far into the land; and a high mountain appears behind these. To the west lies a wide plain, divided by a hill, terminating, at a greater distance, in a mountain. The view to the south is nearly the same, only that it is more confined. Not less romantic is the prospect which we have from the two other hills, *Salisbury Craggs*, and particularly the *Calton Hill*.

A residence in Edinburgh must indeed be particularly agreeable in winter; whereas I spent there only a part of the months of June and July, during which a great many families fly to the country. I have, however, formed a very advantageous idea of the good stile of society which prevails among the cultivated inhabitants of Edinburgh. I spent some evenings in a most agreeable manner in a club of literary men, where, among others, I became acquainted with Mess. Mackenzie, Scott, Brougham, Sidney Smith, and Jeffrey.

Hospitality was freely bestowed without ostentation. The Scotch cooks approach very near to the French, especially in regard to soups, which are excellent. No where have I met with so good strawberries as in Scotland. This fruit is supplied in profusion.

Yet Scotland presents, in many respects, a disadvantageous contrast to England. One misses particularly the cleanliness, and, in general, the solid luxury of the English.

The University.

This University is said to have been founded in the year 1583. For a long time, nothing was taught in it but theology. The first medical professors were Sir Robert Sibbald, and Dr Archibald Pitcairn. They were appointed in 1685. These professors, however, were chiefly for the sake of appearance, though they took an opportunity to give some lectures on Anatomy and Botany, that is, on officinal plants. In the year 1720, the whole art of healing first began to be taught. In general, it is from this period, that the illustration of the whole University may be dated. The names of the great men, who taught here, are so fresh in our memory that it cannot be necessary to recount their merits. Those

Those of the physicians Monro, Gregory, Cullen, and Black, must be for ever memorable.

The building, in which lectures are given, having partly fallen to ruin, and partly also having been found too small, they have begun, within these few years, to build a new one. The want of the necessary funds has, however, prevented the completion of this work, which was planned on a very large scale. The *Façade* is magnificent. Pity that this edifice should not be in the New Town.

The library of this University is considerable, and of general use.—Every candidate who wishes to have the benefit of it, has only to pay half-a-crown at the beginning of the college-year; yet most give voluntarily larger sums. They carry the books to their houses, after depositing the value of them.

Every year two courses are given in this University, which are called the Winter and Summer course. The former is the most considerable, as many professors give no lectures during the summer.

The order of medical lectures is as follows:

The *Winter Course* (from the beginning of November to the end of April.)

Materia Medica. Dr James Home. From 8 to 9.

Dr Home is son to the celebrated author of *Principia Medicinæ*. I had not an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with him, as he was in the country. Dr Home is understood to lean more than the other professors to the system of Brown, and treats Materia Medica for the most part on the principles of that writer.

Anatomy and Surgery. Drs Monro, Father and Son. From 1 to 3.

The first half of this course relates to Anatomy, the second to Surgery. Monro the father commonly opens the course, and leaves his son to continue it. The lectures of the former, as may be expected, are very highly prized. Dr Monro the father, notwithstanding his great age, is still fresh and active. His services to this University are boundless. Nothing is more ardently desired, than that this learned man may long be able to devote his services to it. He has besides the greatest medical and surgical practice in Edinburgh; we may say, in all Scotland.

The amphitheatre, in which the lectures are given, is roomy and light—The table, on which the professor demonstrates, is shaped like a desk; a most convenient arrangement, which I have no where else seen. The anatomical preparations which have served for the lectures are laid out for some days in an adjoining room, that the students may examine them, and go over again the lectures. This custom is well deserving of imitation. The collection of anatomico-pathological preparations is very considerable. They are formed for the most part by the deceased Dr Monro and his son. Among the anatomical preparations is particularly shewn a rich collection of diseased bones, and of *calculi*. The department of comparative anatomy has been particularly enriched by Dr Monro, junior; and the services of Mr Fyffe, the dissector, in the whole of this cabinet, are very highly extolled. The cabinet is indeed under the immediate superintendance of Dr Monro, junior. It is merely intended to furnish materials for the lectures, and it evidently expresses its aim. Yet as, like every other cabinet of this art, it should be occasionally shewn to learned inquirers, it were to be wished, that a better order were introduced into it. The dissecting room is in the highest part of the house, an arrangement which must be excessively inconvenient.

Chemistry & Pharmacy. Dr Hope. From 10 to 11.

Dr Hope, on the day after my arrival in Edinburgh, undertook a journey

ney to London. I was thus deprived of the opportunity of longer enjoying his acquaintance: this I regretted the more, as the short time, during which I enjoyed his conversation, gave me the most advantageous idea of him; an idea which has been completely strengthened by every thing which I have since learned of this Professor.

Medical Institutions, i.e. *Physiology* in connection with *Pathology*, and *Universal Therapeutics*. *Dr Duncan*, sen.

I reserve till a future time what I have to say of this valuable lecturer. This eminent man lectures also once a week on *Medical Police*, and *Medicina Forensis*.

Midwifery. *Dr James Hamilton*. From 3 to 4.

This Professor also was absent from Edinburgh. I saw unattended his delivery room, which is very small. About thirty births may take place in it annually. Dr Hamilton lectures also on the diseases of women.

(To be continued.)

Brave Defence of the CASTLE *of* ALICANT *in* 1709.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AT such a time as this, when every eye is directed to the glorious struggle now carrying forward in Spain; and when our gallant countrymen are on the eve of acting a conspicuous part in defence of that gallant nation, I presume, Sir, to direct the attention of your readers to the following instance of unparalleled heroism in a handful of British troops, who were besieged in the Castle of Alicant, in the year 1709, during the reign of Queen Anne; and altho' the issue of this unequal contest terminated in the surrender of the fort, yet it will serve to point out (if proof was wanting) that the most unbounded confidence may, undoubtedly, be placed in the zealous co-operation of our troops now engaged in the country of Spain; and may, perhaps, instruct Buonaparte, that it will be a work of no ordinary difficulty for him to add one leaf of laurel to his wreath, when he has to contend with Britons.

TIMON.

ALICANT is a city and port, situated in lat. 38° 24′ N. long. 0.0 and commanded by a strong castle, standing on a rock, at a small distance from the sea, about sixty-eight miles south from the capital city of Valencia.—There was in it, a pretty good garrison, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last, the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The troops that retired into it, were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, and that of Colonel Sibourg, (generally called the French regiment, because it was composed of refugees.)—After some progress made in this second siege, the French saw that it was impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work, excessively laborious, and in all outward appearance impracticable; which was that of mining through the solid rock, in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air together. At first, Maj.-Gen. Sibourg, and all the officers in the place, looked upon the enemy's scheme as a thing utterly impossible to be accomplished, and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief: yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power,

to

to incommode the workmen, and, at last, to countermine them *.

The besiegers, however, wrought so incessantly, and brought such numbers of peasants to assist them in their labours, that they having, in about twelve weeks time, finished the works thought proper for this service, by very experienced engineers, and charged them with 1,500 barrels of powder, several large beams, iron bars and crows, and other utensils of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender, March 20th, most solemnly assuring a safe and honourable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every person in it, if they submitted within three days, and prevented the ruin of the castle; but threatened otherwise, no mercy should be shewn, if any might accidentally escape the blow: and, to demonstrate the reality of their design, they desired the garrison might depute three, or more engineers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they saw. Accordingly, two field-officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased: upon which, they told the governor, that if their judgement failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the eastermost battery, unless it took vent in their own counter-mine, or vein; but at least, they conceived it would carry away the sea-battery, the lodging-rooms in the castle close, some of the chambers cut for soldiers barracks, and, they very much feared, might affect the great cistern †.

A grand council of war was called upon this; the French message delivered, and the engineers made their report; the besieged acknowledged their want of water; but believing the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was, to commit themselves to the providence of God, and, whatever fate attended them, to stand the springing of the mine. The French were extremely concerned at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed, sent to divert them from what they called inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, upon that late compliance; but these still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and withal, an assurance, that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning; and though, as they saw all hope and prospect of relief was vain, yet there was room for mercy still, and the terms already proposed was in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of their first council, and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the mean time, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The Major-General, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, sat together in the governor's usual lodging room; other officers cantoned themselves as their tempers inclined them to pass the melancholy night ‡.

At

* Burchet, Oldmixon, compleat history of Europe, annals of Queen Anne, Pointer's chronological history.

† Taubman's memoirs of the British fleets and squadrons in the Mediterranean, life of Queen Anne, compleat history of Europe for the year 1709. History of the late war.

‡ Mercure historique et politique for 1709, vol. i. p. 472. Taubman, Oldmixon, &c.

At length, day appearing, the governor was informed, that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the westermost part of the town. The governor, attended by the above-mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west-battery, to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there; he and Colonel Sibourg both answered, that no danger was to be apprehended there more than in any other place, and that there they would wait the event. The Lieutenant-Colonel remained, because his superiors did, and other officers imitated the same example: but the hour of five being now considerably past, the corporal's guard cried out, that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches, and other combustible matter near it, from whence the same ascended to the centinels above. The governor and field-officers were then urged to retreat, but refused.—The mine at last blew up; the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion; the governor and field officers with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyss; the walls of the castle shook, part of the great cistern fell, another cistern almost closed, and the rock shut a man to his neck in its clift, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture. About thirty-six centinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard, some of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much; but, that it wears any form at all, was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rock, and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell of course to Lieutenant Colonel Dalbeume, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment of the whole garrison, and with it, made a desperate sally, to shew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the shot galled every corner of their streets; which resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet which they had expected so long *.

On the fifth of April, about eight o'clock in the morning, Sir Edward Whitaker's squadron arrived and attempted the relief of the castle; his ships were the Defiance, Northumberland, Essex, York, and Dunkirk.—The last went within the line, as drawing less water than the other, in three and a half fathom: then laying her broadside to the east part of the town, began to cannonade a battery of four guns, and two others raised under the hill, each mounted with two guns, and from the mole-head, a forty-two pounder. The wind having been fresh the night before, and an unhappy swell rolling in from the eastward at eleven, the great ships were obliged to weigh their anchors, making out of cannon-shot. The Dunkirk, having much of her rigging damaged, and her small bower cut between one and two, fell fast a-stern, lying exposed to the enemy's shot, bombs, and carcases, till three in the afternoon, at which time, by winding the right way, she got off. The weather continuing very bad till the seventh, and it not being known what extremities the garrison might be under, and the enemy encreasing considerably in strength, the general sent a flag

* This Major-General Richards, tho' an Englishman, was an officer in the King of Spain's service, and of the Romish religion; there perished, besides the officers mentioned in the text, five Captains, three Lieutenants, forty-two soldiers, all the miners, and about thirty peasants.

flag of truce a-shore, with proposals or surrendering the castle; which was agreed to, and our men embarked.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE appearance of a meteor is mentioned in many of the northern provincial newspapers in October. On comparing their accounts, they all seem to refer to one and the same meteor, seen at places very remote from each other, and in all nearly at the same instant of time, a few minutes before eight P. M. on the 17th of that month. It passed in a north-easterly direction, and appeared at no great altitude; but its real height must have been considerable, otherwise it could not have been seen in so many remote places at the same instant. It was seen as far north as Aberdeen, and as far south as Hull. Its apparent diameter was somewhat less than that of the moon, and in some places it seemed to have a tail, throwing off corruscations of great brilliancy. It diffused a very vivid, pale light, and was visible in its progress for a few seconds.

An experienced Propagator of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, has discovered a cheap and efficacious method of propagating, by cuttings, all kinds of Fruit-trees, without the aid of artificial heat. By this novel and advantageous system, it appears that we are not only enabled with certainty to propagate any particular species, but preserve, with the strictest purity, the more valuable fruits, without liability to adulteration or degeneracy, the certain consequence of budding or grafting upon ungenial and improper stocks, and avoid the common inconvenience of receiving erroneous sorts from public nurseries.

Mr James Archer, engraver, has perfected an invention, known only to himself, of the greatest importance to the commercial world, a mode of engraving Bank-Note Plates, which cannot fail to prove a check against forgery. The instrument by which they are produced is extremely intricate, and constructed on a plan entirely out of the common routine of mechanics. The note may be comprehended at one glance, consisting merely of straight and waved lines, curiously combined, and forming a variegated tint, at once simple in appearance, and inimitable in execution, reconciling two principles naturally in direct opposition to each other. The mathematical accuracy with which the lines are laid agreeably to this plan, is beyond the power of man strictly to imitate by the common method of engraving, even allowing that the first-rate artists were to employ their talents to that purpose. Specimens have been submitted to a number of the most distinguished artists; —among others—to Messrs Sharp, Fuller, W. Skelton, J. Skelton, Neagle, Milton, and Scott—and have received their decided approbation.

Mr William Skrimshire, jun. has made some observations on the fecula of potatoes, and some other British vegetables, which, during the present high price of bread, seem particularly worthy of attention. One thousand grains of the former roots yielded 111 grains of fine white fecula, when perfectly dry, which he recommends not only as the most economical means of fattening cattle and pigs, but also as a very palatable and nutritious food for man. This fecula, which is generally known to laundresses by the name of potatoe starch, is obtained by the process which they employ. Formed into small cakes, and dried in the open air, or by a gentle heat, this preparation will keep for many years. When the fecula and pulp are mixed together, and thus prepared, half an ounce of it will, says Mr Skrimshire, gelatinize

nize so large a quantity of boiling water as to afford a sufficient meal for any labouring person in health. It may be sweetened either with molasses or sugar; or being boiled with an onion or pot-herbs, and seasoned with pepper and salt, it will make a very palatable, wholesome, and nutritious soup. If this preparation be boiled with milk, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with a little wine or spice, it forms the most nourishing and restorative food that can possibly be administered to the sick and convalescent. From the ease with which it is digested, it is peculiarly adapted to the impaired organs of the debauchee, and the feeble powers of infancy.—With a larger proportion of the preparation, a stiff jelly may be formed, which, acidulated with lemon-juice, or any other vegetable acid, becomes the best domestic remedy that can be employed in every species of sore throat. The pure fecula, the author asserts, will be found superior in every respect to salep, sago, arrow-root, or any of the vegetable preparations of that kind, which have been so pompously advertised and recommended to the public by persons interested in the sale of them. Another use to which Mr Skrimshire has applied potatoes, is likewise worthy of notice:—"I have frequently formed a very grateful and nutritious beverage (says he) from potatoes sliced, roasted to a coffee colour, then ground in a mill, and mixed with a sixteenth of its weight of the best Turkey coffee." The other vegetable productions on which Mr Skrimshire has made experiments, are the horse-chesnut, acorns, and the root of the red-berried briony, commonly called mandrake, and of the cuckow-pint, or wake-robin. All of these yield a large proportion of fecula, which forms a nutritious food for man or other animals.

The French chemists have not only repeated Mr Davy's experiments on the decomposition of alkalis, but have confirmed the accuracy of his researches, by obtaining similar results by a different process. Messrs Gay and Thenard have succeeded in deoxidating potash by means of iron. The event is announced in *Correspondence sur l'Ecole Imperiale Polytechnique*, Number 10. in the following terms:—"A letter from London, dated November 23, 1807, announced that Mr Davy had succeeded, by means of a strong galvanic pile, in decomposing the two alkalis of potash and soda; and that he had read a memoir to the Royal Society, in which he concluded that these two alkalis were metallic oxides. On the 3d of December, Messrs Gay and Thenard repeated Mr Davy's experiments at the laboratory of the Polytechnic School, and actually obtained at the negative pole of a pile, with large plates, the two new metals, the existence of which had not even been suspected previous to Mr Davy's experiments. The above chemists, however, continued the inquiry in a new point of view. They proposed to themselves the discovery of a substance sufficiently oxidizable to take off the oxygen from the alkalis, which had been ascertained to be metallic oxides, and their experiments were attended with the greatest success. On the 7th of March, 1808, they informed the Institute of France, that, upon treating potash with iron, in the fire of a reverberating furnace, the iron deoxidated the potash, and made it pass to the metallic state."

M. Maelzl, a German mechanist, is at present exhibiting at Paris an Automaton of a singular construction. The figure represents a trumpeter in the uniform of the band of the French Imperial Guards, and at the word of command raises a trumpet to its mouth, and plays some exquisite pieces of martial music. The whole of the mechanism is contained within the chest of the Automaton: its feet rests upon a board to which castors are affixed, and the proprietor moves it from place to

to place, to the exhibition room, to shew that there is no communication with any other apartment. In this respect it is superior to the celebrated Automaton flute-player of M. Vaucanson, which once made so much noise in Europe: the latter figure reclined against a wall, behind which some complicated machinery was supposed to be placed. The most wonderful part of M. Maelzl's Automaton, is the effect produced by the lips of the figure upon the trumpet, which are made to exhibit all the delicacy of touch peculiar to the lips of the human body. No jarring or creaking sound of machinery is to be heard, altho' the ear is applied close to the body of the Automaton, nor can any musical sound be emitted unless when the trumpet is applied to the mouth. At the conclusion of the exhibition, M. Maelzl sits down to a pianoforte, and his trumpeter performs an accompaniment to several pieces of music, with all the precision of a first-rate performer. M. Maelzl has already distinguished himself by several improvements on musical instruments.

Scottish Review.

1. Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth. Written by himself. And Fragmenta Regalia; being a History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With Explanatory Annotations.—8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

MEMOIRS furnish the materials of history, but it does not follow, that after having performed this office, they are to be thrown aside as useless or uninteresting. Not only for those who wish to carry on researches of their own, but even for the general reader, they possess considerable attraction. To see "the very age and body of the time," nothing can be more effectual than the perusal of a few of these as a supplement to the general history. For this purpose, these memoirs of Sir Robert Cary appear to us very well suited. Sir Robert appears to have been a very accomplished gentleman, according to the standard of that age; a brave officer, a skilful and assiduous courtier. He appears to have enjoyed the successive favour of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.; for though the last-mentioned monarch dismissed him, (for what reason does not appear) from his office of chamberlain, yet he settled a handsome pension upon him, and created him Earl of Monmouth.

A considerable part of these memoirs is rather meagre and uninteresting; but there are two subjects on which they enter more into particulars, and are most curious and amusing indeed. These are the private character of Queen Elizabeth, and the state of manners on the borders of England and Scotland.

No Sovereign of England perhaps has enjoyed so high a reputation, living and dead, as Queen Elizabeth. Her reign is always appealed to as the most glorious period in our annals; nay, though one of the most arbitrary of sovereigns, she is the idol even of the whigs. Yet on an attentive examination it may be difficult to discover what it is that is so very great in her character. We must admit indeed that her ministers, and even, with one signal exception, her favourites, were well chosen; and that, at no period, a greater number of accomplished men appeared on the theatre of public life. In regard to her domestic economy, she was not involved in any peculiar difficulties; the most important affairs being those of Scotland, where, whatever we may say of her prudence, we cannot much praise her generosity. Foreign affairs were more important; and here much cannot be said in her favour. The timid and feeble aid given by her to the cause of civil and religious liberty, which was so gloriously

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and so hardly contended for, with the sordid stipulations by which that aid was clogged, give no high idea either of generosity or enlarged policy. The defeat of the invincible armada threw a great lustre round her reign, and her conduct there was certainly spirited; yet fortune, at least as much as conduct, decided that event. Her reputation seems to have been very much raised by a certain accommodation of her character to that of the English people; a sort of rough, bustling good sense, which, in that age particularly, seems to characterise them, and which brought her more home to them, than more polished and dignified qualities could have done.

The following dialogue may amuse our readers. The Queen had recalled Essex from France immediately before the siege of Rouen. Cary, who was the friend of Essex, came over to deprecate this recal at so critical a period.

I spake with most of the council before the Queen was stirring, who assured me, that there was no removing of her Majesty from her resolution, and advised me to take heed that I gave her no cause to be offended with me, by persuading her for his stay, which they assured me would do no good, but rather hurt. About ten of the clock she sent for me. I delivered her my Lord's letter. She presently burst out into a great rage against my Lord, and vowed she would make him an example to all the world, if he presently left not his charge, and returned upon Sir Francis Darcey's coming to him. I said nothing to her till she had read his letter. She seemed to be meanly well contented with the success at Gorny, and then I said to her,

"Madam, I know my Lord's care is such to obey all your commands, as he will not make one hour's stay after Sir Francis hath delivered him his fatal doom; but, Madam, give me leave to let your Majesty know before hand, what you shall truly find at his return, after he hath had the happiness to see you, and kiss your hand. He doth so sensibly feel his disgrace, and however you think it reason for this you have done, yet the world abroad, who know not the cause of his so sudden leaving his army to another, will esteem it a weakness in him, and a base cowardliness in him to leave the army, now, when he should meet the King and his whole army for the besieging of Roan. You will be deceived, Madam, if you think he will ever after this have to do with court or state affairs. I know his full resolution is to retire to some cell in the country, and to live there, as a man never desirous to look a good man in the face again. And in good faith, Madam, to deal truly with your Majesty, I think you will not have him a long-lived man after his return. The late loss of his brother, whom he loved so dearly, and this heavy doom that you have laid upon him, will in a short time break his heart. Then your Majesty will have sufficient satisfaction for the offence he hath committed against you."

She seemed to be something offenced at my discourse, and bade me go to dinner. I desired her, that if she pleased to command me any service, I might know her pleasure in the afternoon, for I meant with all the haste I could make to return to my charge. I had scarce made an end of my dinner, but I was sent for to come to her again. She delivered me a letter, written with her own hand * to my Lord, and bade me tell him, that "if there were any thing in it that did please him, he should give me thanks for it." I humbly kissed her hand, and said to her, "I hoped there was in it that which would make him of the most dejected man living, a new creature, rejoicing in nothing so much as that he had to serve so worthy and so gracious a mistress." P. 28.

Soon after this Cary thought proper to marry; and the match, by his own account, seems to have been very good

* This is as strong an instance as possible of the Queen's affection to Lord Essex. It is evident her own heart, not the discourse of Mr Cary, although proper and judicious, extorted from her that letter. She satisfied herself with the pleasure of writing to him, when his glory deferred the pleasure of her seeing him.

good and advantageous. He soon learned, however, that this step had thrown him completely out of favour at Court. The Queen considered all her courtiers as admirers; and matrimony became thus an act of infidelity to herself. Cary, who knew whom he had to deal with, having, after a long period of disgrace, found access to her, was careful not to act the penitent, but reproached her in his turn, with a coldness which alone had driven him to the step that so grievously offended her; declaring, "that if she had but graced him with the least of her favours, he had never left *her*, nor her Court." This mode of defence, leaving her still room to suppose that she was the object of his passion, pacified her Majesty, and restored him to favour.

It would appear that the Queen ruled over her courtiers with a very high hand, and that, in her treatment of them, she did not much pique herself on an adherence to the most common principles of faith or honesty. She had occasion for a trusty messenger to send to the King of Scotland; and though in the height of her resentment against Cary, prudence so far got the better of resentment, that she determined to employ him on this delicate commission. The following is his account of the manner in which she set about it:

My father shewed the letter to the Queen. She was not willing that my brother should stir out of the town *; but knowing, though she would not know, that I was in court, she said, "I hear your fine son, that has lately married so worthily, is hereabouts; send him, if you will, to know the king's pleasure." My father answered, he knew I would be glad to obey her commands. "No," said she, "do you bid him go, for I have nothing to do with him *." My father came and told me what had passed between them. I thought it hard to be sent, and not to see her; but my father told me plainly, that she would neither speak with me, nor see me. "Sir, said I, "if she be on such hard terms with me, I had need be wary what I do. If I go to the King without her license, it were in her power to *hang* me † at my return; and, for any thing I see, it were ill trusting her." My father merrily went to the Queen, and told her what I said. She answered, "if the gentleman be so mistrustful, let the Secretary make a safe conduct to go and come, and I will sign it." P. 58.

The account given by the Author of the Queen's last moments, of which he was a witness, will interest our readers.

After that all things were quieted, and the Border in safety, towards the end of five years that I had been warden there, having little to do, I resolved upon a journey to court, to see my friends, and renew my acquaintance there. I took my journey about the end of the year ‡. When I came to court, I found the Queen ill disposed, and she kept her inner lodging; yet she, hearing of my arrival, sent for me. I found her in one of her withdrawing chambers, sitting low upon her cushions. She called me to her; I kissed her hand, and told her it was my chiefest happiness to see her in safety, and in health, which I wished might long continue. She took me by the hand, and wrung it hard, and said, "No, Robin, I am not well," and then discoursed with me of her indisposition, and that her heart had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days; and in her discourse, she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs. I was grieved at the first to see her in this plight; for in all my lifetime before, I never knew

* The town of Berwick, from whence the Queen would not have him stir, because she did not deem him to be a proper messenger, knowing there was a better within call.

* Still maintaining her dignity, yet impatient to have him go.

† By this expression may be seen the terror in which this mighty princess governed her subjects. By the unrelaxed tightness with which she grasped the reins of government, she was at once beloved and feared.

‡ 1602,

knew her fetch a sigh, but when the Queen of Scots was beheaded. Then, upon my knowledge, she shed many tears and sighs, manifesting her innocence, that she never gave consent to the death of that Queen.

I used the best words I could, to persuade her from this melancholy humour; but I found by her it was too deep rooted in her heart, and hardly to be removed. This was upon a Saturday night, and she gave command, that the great closet should be prepared for her to go to chapel next morning. The next day, all things being in a readiness, we long expected her coming. After eleven o'clock, one of the grooms came out, and bade make ready for the private closet, she would not go to the great. There we stayed long for her coming, but at the last she had cushions laid for her in the privy chamber hard by the closet door, and there she heard service.

From that day forwards, she grew worse and worse. She remained upon her cushions four days and nights at the least. All about her could not persuade her either to take any sustenance, or go to bed. P. 115.

The Queen grew worse and worse, because she would be so, none about her being able to persuade her to go to bed. My Lord Admiral was sent for, (who, by reason of my sister's death, that was his wife, had absented himself some fortnight from court;) what by fair means, what by force, he got her to bed. There was no hope of her recovery, because she refused all remedies.

On Wednesday, the 25d of March, she grew speechless. That afternoon, by signs, she called for her council, and by putting her hand to her head, when the king of Scots was named to succeed her, they all knew he was the man she desired should reign after her.

About six at night she made signs for the archbishop and her chaplains to come to her, at which time I went in with them, and sat upon my knees full of tears to see that heavy sight. Her Majesty lay upon her back, with one hand in the bed, and the other without. The bishop kneeled down, by her, and examined her first of her faith; and she so punctually answered all his several questions, by lifting up her eyes, and holding up her hand, as it was a comfort to all the beholders. Then the good man told her plainly what she was, and what she was to come to; and though she had been long a great Queen here upon earth, yet shortly she was to yield an account of her stewardship to the King of kings. After this he began to pray, and all that were by did answer him. After he had continued long in prayer, till the old man's knees were weary, he blessed her, and meant to rise and leave her. The Queen made a sign with her hand. My sister Scroop knowing her meaning, told the bishop the Queen desired he would pray still. He did so for a long half hour after, and then thought to leave her. The second time she made signs to have him continue in prayer. He did so for half an hour more, with earnest cries to God for her soul's health, which he uttered with that fervency of spirit, as the Queen, to all our sight, much rejoiced thereat, and gave testimony to us all of her Christian and comfortable end. By this time, it grew late, and every one departed, all but her women that attended her. P. 115.

No grief, however, which Sir Robert might feel upon the occasion, diverted him from his usual occupation; or from setting off, the moment the scene was over, at full gallop, and being the first to announce to James this, to him, joyful intelligence.

The next part of Cary's memoirs, which is really curious and amusing, is his account of the affairs of the Borders, and of the turbulent and distracted state of society which at that time still continued to prevail there. Our Author was employed, first in the East, and then in the West March, and seems to have exerted an unusual degree of activity in repressing the inroads of his turbulent neighbours. Among other narratives the following may serve to give an idea of the sort of rencounters which took place:

I had private intelligence given me, that there were two Scottishmen that had killed a churchman in Scotland, and were by one of the Greenes * relieved. This

* Erroneously printed for Graemes, a clan

This Greene dwelt within five miles of Carlisle: he had a pretty house, and close by it a strong tower for his own defence in time of need *. I thought to surprise the Scots on a sudden, and about two o'clock in the morning I took horse in Carlisle, and not above twenty-five in my company, thinking to surprise the house on a sudden. Before I could surround the house, the two Scots were gotten into the strong tower, and I might see a boy riding from the house as fast as his horse could carry him; I little suspecting what it meant. But Thomas Carleton came to me presently, and told me, that if I did not presently prevent it, both myself and all my company would be either slain or taken prisoners. It was strange to me to hear this language. He then said to me, "Do you see that boy that rideth away so fast? He will be in Scotland within this half hour; and he is gone to let them know, that you are here, and to what end you are come, and the small number you have with you; and that if they will make haste, on a sudden they may surprise us, and do with us what they please." Hereupon we took advice what was best to be done. We sent notice presently to all parts to raise the country, and to come to us with all the speed they could; and withal we sent to Carlisle to raise the townsmen; for without foot we could do no good against the tower. There we staid some hours, expecting more company; and within short time after, the country came in on all sides, so that we were quickly between three and four hundred horse; and, after some little longer stay, the foot of Carlisle came to us, to the number of three or four hundred men; whom we set presently at work, to get up to the top of the tower, and to uncover the roof; and then some twenty of them to fall down together, and by that means to win the tower.—The Scots, seeing their present danger, offered to parley, and yielded themselves to my mercy. They had no sooner opened the iron gate, and yielded themselves my prisoners, but we might see four hundred horse within a quarter of a mile coming to their rescue, and to surprise me and my small company; but of a sudden they stayed, and stood at gaze. Then had I more to do than ever; for all our Borderers came crying with full mouths, "Sir, give us leave to set upon them; for these are they that have killed our fathers, our brothers, our uncles, and our cousins; and they are

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clan of Borderers thus described in a note on the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

"John Graeme, second son of *Malise*, Earl of *Menteith*, commonly surnamed *John with the Bright Sword*, upon some displeasure risen against him at court, retired with many of his clan and kindred into the English Borders in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, where they seated themselves; and many of their posterity have continued there ever since. Mr Sandford, speaking of them, says (which indeed was applicable to most of the Borderers on both sides.) "They were all stark moss-troupers, and arrant thieves: Both to England and Scotland outlawed; yet sometimes connived at, because they gave intelligence forth of Scotland, and would raise 400 horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland. A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is now become proverbial) *Rise, Roselie, Lough's i' the pot*: that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more." *Introduction to the History of Cumberland.*

"The residence of the Graemes being chiefly in the Debateable Land, so called because it was claimed by both kingdoms, their depredations extended both to England and Scotland, with impunity; for as both wardens accounted them the proper subjects of their own prince, neither inclined to demand reparation for their excesses from the opposite officers, which would have been an acknowledgement of his jurisdiction over them. See a long correspondence on this subject betwixt Lord Dacre and the English Privy Council, in Introduction to *History of Cumberland*. The Debateable Land was finally divided betwixt England and Scotland by commissioners appointed by both nations." The Graemes, after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, were by a very summary exertion of power transported to Ireland. E.

* This was probably Netherby Tower, which is still standing. E.

are come, thinking to surprise you, upon weak grass nags *, such as they could get on a sudden; and God hath put them into your hands, that we may take revenge of them for much blood that they have spilt of ours." I desired they would be patient awhile, and bethought myself, if I should give them their wills, there would be few, or none of them, (the Scots) that would escape unkilled, (there was so many deadly feuds among them,) and therefore I resolved with myself, to give them a fair answer, but not to give them their desire. So I told them, that if I were not there myself, they might then do what pleased themselves; but being present, if I should give them leave, the blood that should be spilt that day would lie very heavy upon my conscience, and therefore I desired them, for my sake, to forbear; and if the Scots did not presently make away with all the speed they could upon my sending to them, they should then have their wills to do what they pleased. They were ill satisfied with my answer, but durst not disobey. I sent with speed to the Scots, and bade them pack away with all the speed they could; for if they staved the messenger's return, they should few of them return to their own home. They made no stay; but they were turned homewards before the messenger had made an end of his message. Thus, by God's mercy, I escaped a great danger; and, by my means, there were a great many men's lives saved that day.

P. 45.

In the same volume we find reprinted the "*Fragmenta Regalia*, or History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites." It contains characters of that Princess and her principal courtiers, which are drawn not without discrimination, and interspersed with many curious anecdotes.

II. Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient; with Explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. To which are prefixed, some Remarks on the Early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland.—By John Finlay, 2 vols. 14s. Printed by Ballantyne. Edinr. 1808.

IN the ballads which Mr Finlay has here presented to the public, he does not make pretension to originality, with the exception of a few composed by himself, and which possess considerable merit. They are mostly copied from the works of former collectors; Pinkerton, Percy, Johnson and Ritson. He has said nothing as to the object of his work, or the principle by which his selection was guided; and as to the latter point especially, we must own ourselves rather at a loss. The most eligible plan we think would have been, to select from the different collections of this kind, such poems as possess real and considerable poetical merit; and as most of them are interesting chiefly as objects of curiosity, the collection need not have been very numerous. It would not appear, however, from many instances in these volumes, that this was in the author's contemplation.

Mr Finlay has prefixed a dissertation respecting the earlier historical and romantic poetry of Scotland, which, though by no means elaborate, being merely founded upon inquiries into which he was led in preparing these ballads for the press, seems to shew ingenuity and information. He divides these relics of antiquity into romances and popular ballads. He is of opinion, that of the romances, none can be referred to a Scottish original; that they are all French, and that the only British romances are those derived from the Normans. Of Scottish ballads, he is inclined to think Sir Patrick Spens the most ancient. The allusions to a state of comparative refinement, might have been superinduced in the course of tradition.

In regard to fragments and variations collected by Mr Finlay, the following is all which he considers as deserving of preservation.

To

* Horses taken up from grass, and unfit for hard exercise. E.

To the well-known ballad of Johnnie of Braidislee, which it seems doubtful whether we should place among our romantic or historical poems, I am enabled to add one stanza, which seems, to me, to describe expressively the languor of approaching death:

There's no a bird in a' this foreste,
Will do as meikle for me,
As dip its wing in the wan water
An' straik it on my e'e-bree.

Another romantic ballad, of which unfortunately one stanza only has been preserved, is the more deserving of mention, from its singular agreement with a superstition, recorded by Schott in his *Physica Curiosa*, and quoted by Mr Scott*. The tradition bears, that a young lady was carried away by the Fairies; and that although invisible to her friends who were in search of her, she was sometimes heard by them lamenting her destiny in a pathetic song, of which the stanza just mentioned runs nearly thus:

O, Alva hills is bonny,
Dalycoutry hills is fair,
But to think on the braes of Menstrie,
It maks my heart fu' sair.

There is another fragment still remaining, which appears to have belonged to a ballad of adventure, perhaps of real history. I am acquainted with no poem of which the lines, as they stand, can be supposed to have formed a part:

Saddled, and briddled,
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he.

Down cam his auld mither,
Greetin fu' sair;
And down cam his bonny wife
Wringing her hair.

Saddled, and briddled,
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he.

Pref. Vol. I. p. 31.

Mr Finlay has also added to his ballads pretty large notes, on the model of those given in the Minstrelsy of the Border. The following is a list of those which he has introduced into these volumes:

ANCIENT BALLADS. Hardyknute—Sir Patrick Spens—Frennet Ha'—The Bonnie Earl of Murray—Edom o' Gordon—Gude Wallace—Sir Cauline—Glasgerion—The Battle of Corichie—The Battle of Harlaw—Lady Mary Ann—Jamie Douglas—The bonnie Earl of Murray—The bonnie house of Airly—The Gypsie Laddie—Lammikin (two copies)—Sweet Willie—The Young Johnston—The Mermaid—Willie Mackintosh. *Modern.* Earl Douglas—Archie Kilspindie—Auld Walter—The Wee-Wee Man—Als Y yod on ay Mounday.

The three first of the modern ballads are by our author himself. They support very well the reputation which he acquired by his "Wallace." They shew very considérable poetical talents, and as close an imitation of the ancient ballad as can be expected in a writer of this day. As a specimen, we shall give "Auld Walter."

"O, many a sun," said an auld grey carle,*
"Has in my day risen an' gane down,
But a redder, I trow, I never saw,
Than the ane that's settin' ahint† the town.

"An' the westlin' sky, sae braid an' wide,
It scauds like a fire-flaught‡ my auld e'e;
An' Stirling towers I hardly ken,
They look like some wark o' glamoury.‖

"There was just sic anither gaed down i' the west,
An' the sky was covered wi' that same stain,
An' Hermitage was as eerie** to see,
The night that Lord William at Embro' was slain.

"I'm auld, its true,—an' when I'm wae,
I'm ay mair frichted†† than need may be;
But I wish my young lord was in his ain ha',
An' me there to serve him on my knee."

"Deed‡‡ father, ye needna be sad nor wae,
For Lord Douglas ye ha'e richt little to fear;
For the strength o' a' the Border side
Marched in the day beneath his spear.

"Ye

* See Minstrelsy, II. 188. 2d. edit.

* *Carle, churl*, man. † *Ahint*, behind.
‡ *Scauds like a fire-flaught*, scorches like lightning.
‖ *Glamoury*, magical delusions.
** *Eerie*, fearful.
†† *Frichted*, afraid.
‡‡ *Deed*, indeed.

"Ye saw how their steeds they branking-
ly * rode,
And in mid-way speed how they made
them turn;
A gallanter sight nae man might see,
As we came in by Bannockburn.

"By the foremost man o' every clan
His chieftain's crest was born on hie;
But the Douglas Heart was ay in the van,
And was carried fu gallantlie.

"A' Ettrick forest rang wi the din
As on Galeswood haugh † our steeds
did spurn;
Nae sic weapon schaw saw the trysting
tree,
Since Lord James rode out to Otter-
burn."—

"O its no their open dealings I fear;
A' Scotland could neer put the Douglas-
ses down:
Had our Lord in his hand but a burly
brand, ‡
He could redd ‖ the half o' Stirling
town."—

Then what need ye fear gin its no open
weir, §
For I left them a' merrily drinking the
wine:
An' atween the king an' Douglas in fere,*
There was birled many a gay propine. ‡

"And lordings all, who sat in hall,
Staunched feuds and broils ay frae this
day,
The king's last word, as I served at board,
Was,—*Here's to the Lady of Galloway.*"

They ceased, and auld Walter breathed a
prayer,
And sained ** him wi' the holy rood,††
As he looked up to the tower on hie,
Where Earl Douglas lay with his yeo-
men good.

An' for a' his son could say or do,
At rest auld Walter wadna be;
An' his heart misgied ‡‡ him at every sound,
An' he shook when the leaf fell aff the
tree.

But baith, I trow, stood like the stane,
When an unco ‖‖ murmur cam down the
dale,
And a voice outowre * the battlement
cried—
"To horse, to horse, for Liddesdale!"

An' lichts were waverin' on the wa',
An' shrieks raise loud, and again were
still;
When straight they saw Lord Douglases
page
Come rinin' down the side o' the hill.

"And O flie, auld Walter!" loud he cried;
"O haste, to some place o' shelter rin!
For treachery has drowned that castle in
blood,
And our lord is murdered an'-a' his kin;
And we'll soon be sleepin' wi' the lave, †
Gin we dinna to a refuge win."—

"O I downa gae," ‡ said auld Walter;
I had liefer ‖ sleep wi' my lord that's
slain;
Wi' eild an' care I can do nae mair,
An' I care for naething since he is gane.

"But gin I could do as I hae done,
I wad wreak the death of my dear lord;
But, alas! I maun lie in a fremmit § grave,
And my son for me maun wield my
sword.

"Now lay me straight wi' my feet at the
stream,
An' my head on that stane wi lichen
gray,
An' I'll try to think I'm at Ettrick burn,
Wi' my head restin' on Ettrick brae."

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* *Brankingly*, proudly.
† *Haugh*, low lying ground beside a stream.
‡ *Burly brand*, strong sword.
‖ *Redd, rid*, clear,
§ *Weir*, war.
* *In fere*, together.
‡ *i. e.* Many challenges to drink passed between them
** *Sained* blessed.
†† *Rood*, cross
‡‡ *Misgied*, misgave.

‖‖ *Unco*, uncouth, strange.
* *Outowre*, over.
† *The lave*, the rest.
‡ *Downa gae*, am not able to go.
‖ *Leifer*, rather
§ *Fremmit*, strange.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland, in three cantos. By Hector Macneil, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d.

The Battle of Flodden Field; a Poem of the sixteenth century. With the various readings of the different copies: Historical Notes, a Glossary, and an Appendix containing Ancient Poems, and Historical matter relating to the same event. By Henry Weber, 8vo. 15s.; large paper 1*l.* 7s. 6d.

Re-

Reliques of Robert Burns; consisting chiefly of original Letters, Poems, and Critical Observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Celsus de Medicinæ ex recensione Targæ. 8vo.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

WE are happy to announce, that the *Second* Volume of Mr Chalmers's important national work, entitled CALEDONIA, is in the press, and will speedily be published. The *First* volume gave the *Ancient* History of North-Britain: The *Second* will detail, after an introductory chapter of 26 sections, the *local* History of its several shires, in a correlative sequence; beginning with Roxburgh, the most southern shire, and proceeding, successively, to Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, and perhaps Ayrshire: and the *local* History of each shire will be given in eight distinct sections: 1. Of its Name; 2. Of its Situation and Extent; 3. Of its Natural Objects; 4. Of its Antiquities; 5. Of its Establishment as a Shire; 6. Of its *Civil* History; 7. Of its Agriculture, Manufacture, Trade; 8. Of its *Ecclesiastical* History; the account of each Shire concluding with a *Supplemental State*, which contains, in a *Tabular form*, the Names of the several parishes, and the number of their Ministers; their Extent, and Population in 1755, 1791, and 1801; with the Minister's Stipends, in 1755, and 1798, and their Patrons; forming, what Scotland does not now possess, a sort of *Liber Regis*.

This great work will be completed, as we formerly announced, (see Magazine for December 1805,) by the publication of two other volumes: the third will contain the local history and description of the remaining counties, on the plan stated above. The fourth volume will consist of a topographical dictionary, containing whatever is interesting relative to all places and objects of any importance in this part of the United Kingdom. This volume will be preceded by an Historical View of the different languages spoken in Scotland.

Mr Leyden, late of this city, has executed a very arduous work, published in the tenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, which has not yet come to this country. It is a classification of the Indo-Chinese languages, that is, of the languages of the countries between India and China, and of the Eastern Isles. He has also executed a similar Dissertation on the languages of the Decan, or Hindostan. They are considered, by those who understand these subjects, as extremely valuable, exceeding, in extent of knowledge and combination, any thing of the kind ever attempted. It was a work which the learned had a right to expect from the British nation, which has now gained such a high predominance in India, and Mr Leyden has been happy enough to discharge the debt of his country. It may not be known to all our readers, that Mr Leyden, in consequence of his talents, particularly those of a philological nature, has been raised to a very high situation in the college which the East India company have established at Calcutta, for initiating their servants in the native languages of India.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR POLWHELE, the friend and neighbour of the late Mr Whitaker, is employed in collecting the Cor-

ret-

respondence and Papers of that gentleman, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs in a quarto volume.

Mr Percival Stockdale has in the press Memoirs of his own Life and Writings, and they will make their appearance early in the next year. They will include many interesting anecdotes of the distinguished persons with whom he has been connected. The work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers, at which places the author resided.

The Rev. John Robinson, of Ravenstonedale, is engaged upon a new work of considerable interest:—a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical, Dictionary. It will contain a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and in the writings styled the Apocrypha, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with descriptions, meanings, &c.; the names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, and accompanied by chronological and biographical notices; an account of every religious term, including the doctrines, &c. of the sacred books; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which there is any reference or allusion in the Scriptures; of the principal events recorded in ecclesiastical history, including an account of the different sects in the primitive and succeeding ages of the church; of religious ceremonies, ordinances, institutions, practices, customs, &c.; and critical illustrations of obscure passages in the sacred writings. The whole to comprise whatever is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of scripture history, geography, chronology, divinity, and ecclesiastical opinions.

The following works are in the press at Oxford:—Scholia in Pindari Carmina, ex edit. Chr. Gott. Heyne, 8vo.—Scattergood's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—Sophocles, by Brunck, 2 vols. 32mo.—Euripides, 32mo.—Æschylus, by Shutz, 2 vols. 8vo.—Novum Testamentum, Græc. 32mo.—Thucydides Gr. ex. edit. Dukeri, 2 vols. 8vo.—Q. Horatii Flacci opera, cum Scholiis veteribus castigavit et Notis illustravit Gulielmus Baxterus; varias Lectiones et Observationes addidit J. Matthias Gesnerus, quibus et suas adspersit J. Carolus Zeunius, Prof. Gr. Litt. Vitteberg.—Tacitus de Morib. Germaniæ & Vita Agricolæ are printing at Cambridge, with select notes from Brotier, by the Rev. Richard Pelham.

The first part of Mr Hewlett's new Bible will positively appear on the second day of the new year.

On the same day will also appear the first part of a new system of Geography, drawn from original authorities by Dr Smith. The introduction will be written by Mr Pond, and the embellishments will be under the direction of that able artist Mr Craig. Besides maps and other accompaniments, the publishers propose to present to their subscribers a pair of Adams's new nine-inch globes.

Memoirs of Dr Paley, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishopwearmouth, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr Arrowsmith has announced a Topographical Map of the Pyrenees, principally taken from the French survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan, in the north, to the mouth of the Ebro and Burgos, in the south; including the provinces of Arragon, Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay.

Dr Lambe has in the press, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers. These Reports will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr Charles Sylvester, of Derby (late of Sheffield,) has in the press an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is in many respects original.

New editions, considerably improved and enlarged, are in the press, of Mr Young's Farmer's Kalendar, Dr Irving's Elements of English Composition, Dr Watkins's Scripture Biography, and Mr Cooper's First Lines of Surgery.

Mr Molineux, of Macclesfield, has in the press a new work on short hand, printing on post quarto, entitled, the Short-hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-book.

A work on Capital Punishments is in considerable forwardness, which will contain, amongst other articles, extracts from

from the writings of Judge Blackstone, Dr Johnson, Beccaria, Sir Thos. More, Montesquieu, and Dr Paley, on this interesting subject.

Mr Polwhele is printing a new edition of Local Attachment with respect to Home, a poem; as also, the Seventh Portion of the History of Cornwall; and he has completed his History of Devonshire, in three volumes folio.

Mr G. Burnett will speedily publish the Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary Remarks and Criticisms, in two duodecimo volumes. It is the principal object of this work to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces and parts of pieces, as, from their high merit, deserve, in the main, to have a permanent influence upon the public opinion. The prose compositions of Milton may, with insignificant exceptions, be distributed under three general heads, according as they relate:—To Ecclesiastical Law; 2. To Matrimonial Law; 3. To the Tenure of the Magistrate. All the pieces which have reference to either of these subjects respectively, the editor proposes to arrange together, though written at distant periods, and found in different parts of the author's works. For the rest, the several pieces will be printed in the order of their dates. The principle which he proposes to observe relative to the parts rejected or retained is, to give the political pieces entire, or nearly so, and to abridge the others very considerably. The only prose productions of Milton of much consequence not included in this intended collection, are, his History of Britain, and his Brief History of Muscovy, and, his State Letters, of which, however, a specimen or two will be given.

The Rev. Dr Rees, the learned editor of the New Cyclopedia, has, at length, yielded to the repeated requests of his numerous and respectable congregation, by putting to press two volumes of Sermons, on practical and interesting subjects. They will be published early in the spring.

The Rev. Russel Scott, of Portsmouth, has in the press a Sermon on the New Creation by Jesus Christ.

A volume of Letters from Bishop Warburton, to the late Bishop of Worcester, between the years of 1749 and 1776, is in the press. They were left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd, with the title of, Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends.

Mr Thomas Newenham, author of an Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of Ireland, is about to publish a View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial circumstances of that country.

It is said that Kotzebue intends to publish a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

The improvements making in the fortifications of Cassel, have led to some discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. In the month of August, the workmen employed in them found five Roman altars consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before, an altar of the same description had been discovered in a high state of preservarion, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A. D. 215, and the other A.D. 242.

The first number of a magnificent work has been published at Leipsic, entitled, "Scenes from the Dramatic Works of Schiller." This work promises to be in Germany what the Shakespeare Gallery was in England.

A magnificent botanic garden has been lately laid out for the school of botany at Naples. It adjoins the Royal Hospital for the Poor, and is situated upon the slope of the mountain of Sainte Marie des Anges.

The grand Bas-relief which adorns the pediment of the Colonnade of the Louvre, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is seventy-four feet long by fourteen broad, without including the cornices. It represents the muses celebrating the glory of the hero Napoleon, as protector of the arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre. The collossal bust of the Emperor occupies the upper part of the pediment. It rests upon a pedestal, at the foot of which is seated the figure Victory, holding palm branches and crowns of laurel. On each hand are the muses divided into two groupes. Minerva invites them to celebrate this new claim to glory in favour of the Emperor. They are 9½ feet high each.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ADDRESS,

Spoken by MRS EDWIN, *at the opening of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, 3d Dec.* 1808. *Written by* MR PRATT, *author of "The Gleanings in England," &c.*

OF all the pleasures *memory* has in store,
To give us back the days that are no more,
In her reflected mirror see them rise,
To *second youth* that time itself defies;
Most welcome *those* which bring again to view,
The halcyon transports which our childhood knew;
Those vernal moments still our fav'rite theme,
Our warmest converse, and our fondest dream;
Heart-cherish'd hours, when life seem'd made for joy,
And the great globe itself an infant toy:
An endless play-thing, form'd for gay delight,
To catch the fancy, and to charm the sight.

Such were the scenes, to recollection dear,
When new to life I took *my* pastime *here*;
In tenderest age *, unknown the drama's laws,
My little heart swell'd high at your applause:
These well-remembered boards I proudly trode,
A goddess I, and You her guardian god;
All my young fears were turn'd to hopes by you,
While yet a child those hopes to rapture grew;
And when, alas! I scarce could walk alone,
This stage appear'd my palace and my throne.

O how remembrance, after many a year,
Seems to restore the wreath I gather'd here;
I feel the flowrets that compos'd them now,
Feel, that you fix'd them on my baby brow;
The garland wove by you so fresh and fair,
Where'er I rov'd has been my constant care;
Ev'n as the nurseling of a mother's breast,
How have I tried to save it! how caress'd!
And, O fond thought, if I dare hope, its power
Should seem to you a not ill-cultur'd flow'r,
If you should deem it boasts a happier grace,
As now I bring it to its native place;
Somewhat improv'd in tint, its fragrance sweet,
And smile, as thus I lay it at your feet;
A travell'd pilgrim's pleasure shall be mine,
As thus I bend--IN HOMAGE TO THE SHRINE.

* Mrs Edwin first appeared on the Edinburgh stage at *four years old*.

ELEGY,

On THOMAS DUNMORE BROWN, *aged seventeen months:*

An uncommonly fine child, who died at NEW-HALL, near PENTLAND HILLS, from an illness of only eight hours, at 2 P. M. on Monday Sept. the 19th, 1808; after visiting his Grave, in a Grove near MARY'S BOWER on the NORTH ESK.

THE woods their foliage now resign,
Tossed by the wild inconstant blast;
Yet shall the silent pace of time
Bring back the smiling spring at last.

Kind nature's promise to complete,
Their cheering verdure she'll renew;
She'll nurse them with her genial heat,
And bathe their buds in virgin dew.

But thou! young tenant of the tomb!
In vain to thee shall spring return;
Though all her sweets around thee bloom,
They cannot cheer thy clay-cold urn.

Where's now the bloom that on thy cheek
Vied with the vermeil rose's dye?
The tongue how mute, that prattled sweet!
How dark, the brightly beaming eye!

Deep is thy slumber, lovely shade!
No plaint of woe can reach thy ear:
In earth's cold bosom lowly laid,
Thou canst not see soft pity's tear.

Vain 's every wish, by fancy form'd!
No frantic mother's cries avail!
By death's dead ear all prayers are scorn'd,
And sport the echo of the vale.

Yet, shall the pensive child of song,
Who loves the lonely, woodland glade,
Oft mourn thy fate, the boughs among,
When twilight spreads her soothing shade.

Yes!--There, shall Memory's magic pow'r
Again thy glowing tints revive;
Thy pleasing manners, near the bower;
Thy beauties long preserve alive.

Carlops, } J. F.
Nov. 19th, 1808. }

SONG.

SONG.

O Come! my love! an' let us stray,
Along by Kelvin's flow'ry brae;
The summer smiles, a' nature's gay;
Joy wings the hours fu' cheary.

The day has lang to close his e'e;
The larks are in the lift fu' hie;
The warblers frae ilk bush and tree
Tune their sweet notes to chear you.

And while we walk yon trees among,
We'll hear the cuckoo, soft and strong;
We'll hear the mavis chant his song,
'Mid native scenes sae cheary.

Sweet is the hour, O come away!
On wing the insect world are gay;
A' sporting in the sunny ray,
They hum and dance fu' cheary.

Love dwells amid yon birken bowers;
There beauty paints the blooming flowers;
And pleasure fills the passing hours,
When spent wi' thee, my deary.

Though nature a' these sweets can gie;
Tho' 'midst these charms I roam sae free;
Thy smile is sweeter far to me.
For nane I lo'e sae dearly. *M'M.*

A MOTHER's THOUGHTS,

On the return of a deceased only Son's Birth-Day, who died in infancy.

WHY thickens this gloom in my mind?
Why thus ev'ry prospect o'ercast?
Can memory no opiate find,
When brooding on woes that are past:

No! armed with a sting for my heart,
It hails the return of the morn,
When (stranger to sorrow's keen smart,)
My darling, my ROBERT was born!

And raising its *record* to view,
Unheeding the sound of my wail,
Too faithful,—too cruelly true,
Displays all the griefs of the tale.

"Methinks now he sits on my knee,
"His father's each feature I trace,
"And joy'd the resemblance to see,
"Oft kiss the sweet smile on his face.

"But fleet as the breeze wings the glade,
"Bursts the *charm* which no art can restore,
And leaves me to grasp at a shade,
"And murmur more loud than before."

Ere the soft name of *mother* was known,
Or once had distilled from his tongue;
Ere his ear could distinguish the tone
Of *her* voice, which to solace him, sung.

The arrow of death pierc'd his frame,
He droop'd, and no effort could save;
In vain did I weep, and exclaim,
And sigh at the thought of a grave.

But then, when despoil'd of my *son*,
A *father* was present to cheer,
To sooth the wild flow of my moan,
And chide the creations of fear.

Now, guided by fortune's gay star,
In quest of her gems does he rove,
O'er burning Savannas afar,
Estrang'd to the glow of my love.

Ye fates! that bear rule o'er this *scene*,
Where cares ever lurk to alarm,
O hear what my prayer still has been,
To guard him securely from harm.

Soon—soon, blow propitious, thou gale!
And waft him again from that shore,
Let me rush to descry the dear *sail*,
And embrace—to be parted no more!

Edinburgh, Nov. 11th, 1808. *G. L——m.*

THE PAUSE OF EXPECTATION.

Said to be written by Dr Beddoes.

FATE's hour is full. Within a narrow span
High Heaven contracts the destiny of man.
Iberia's hosts in silence poise the spear;
Braced is each heart, intent each eye, each ear.
Soon shall those eyes be fixed on other rills
Than EBRO, sparkling down his native hills,
And soon those ears assailed by direr sounds,
Than gusts that groan along the mountain mounds.
Swift omens glare on omens. Hostile light
Profanes yon forest thro' its antique night.
Hear you the stern imperious word?—'Tis France,
She bids her slaves of every soil advance.
Revenge and wreaths, hard-fought and recent shame,
Goad her own legions, and the Chiefs inflame.
Imperial Persia's Eagles led no band
So firm, so ductile to the swaying hand:
Not with like fury, erst, the eastern world
Against thy shores, unshrinking Greece, was hurled.

Yet deem not, Spain, thy holy cause bereft
On earth; or these thy sons majestic left
For man to bleed unfriended.—Down the gale
Float cordial accents. BRITAIN bids thee hail!
The people, scourge of tyrants, rears the shield,
And freights her navies for thy tented field.
Lo! rous'd to dash the crest of Gaul to earth,
The land that gave a WOLFE, a MARLBOROUGH birth!

High

High and more high, the social ardours rise;
A nation's choral vow ascends the skies:
"*Oh! may I swell triumphant Freedom's shout!*
"*Or sink, the victim of her final rout!*"
From Heaven it fell. Thou, STATESMAN, fan the flame,
So may'st thou purge a world of wrong and shame.

Woe, Albion! woe!—a dark insidious power,
Curbing thy car in Conquest's fervid hour,
Crowns a foil'd foe, that waits the captive's chain,
With garlands, pilfered from thy victor-train!—
Lo! care of conscious fraud to gild the wrong
With the false tinsel of an alien tongue!
Was it that courtier, in his midnight cell,
Dared weave the guilty, triumph-blasting spell?
Or chief, disowned by Mars—of recreant soul
Stamped with his impious seal the traitor-scroll?

Was such your hope, lamented youths, whose eye
Drank its last night from Lusitania's sky;
Who own'd in death your Country's lessened fears
A solace for parental life—long tears?
Did Ocean bear you then in vain parade
To mock Iberia with your baleful aid?
Deemed ye your blood would flow—in foreign skies
For vanquish'd France that prouder palms might rise?
And first salute you from the blissful seats
YOUR BRITAIN TARNISHED THRO' HER MARTYR'S FEATS?

Stung by my Country's shame, with foot unblest
I print the sod, and find no pause of rest.
Incessant, Hope and Fear, beside my way,
With their contending visions haunt the day.
Night moulds her monster brood. Hell-tempered arms
Assault my pillow, pois'd by Daemon swarms.—
I weigh the time's dread signs with throbbing heart,
Till from my lips unconscious murmurs part:—
"Thus, secret leagued with open foe succeeds
"To blast the fruit of Britain's fairest deeds!
"Hence, ages linked to ages, shall the pall
"Of crushing slavery whelm the blood-stained ball?
"Or may the scene, once spent this mortal strife,
"Burst, green and radiant, into lovelier life?"

FAIR ANNA's COMPLAINT.

LOUD roar'd the rude blast, o'er the wild raging deep,
The waves rose like mountains, in floods fell the rain,
When all but fair Anna reposed in sleep;
And thus from her window I heard her complain:
"My lover has long ploughed the wat'ry main;
And touched upon many a far distant shore.—
Oh! when shall I see my sweet sailor again;
Or shall he e'er come to my arms any more?
The prow of his vessel now cleaves the white surge:
I sigh for his safety,—my sighing is vain;
For fancy's wild visions my bosom still urge;
And chill it with horror, and rack it with pain.
I trembling behold the waves proudly swell,
And spend all their fury upon this lone shore:
My soul shrinks with terror,—each blast sounds the knell,
Of my sailor, I fear, I shall never see more.
In vain does love-throbbing my bosom distend:
In vain my eyes wander in grief o'er the wave,
For sighing no sooner his sea-bark will send
Nor from the wide deep my lov'd sailor can save.
Oh! Edward, you surely behold in your dreams,
Or in night's dreary season, your Anna, your love:
For I, in my fancy, imagine the screams
Of distress, almost silence the thunder above.
The peasant now slumbers with ease and content,
On his pallet of straw while in anguish I mourn,—
And still in sad sorrow my hours must be spent,
Till Edward, my love and my life, shall return.
Now soon the wind ceas'd, and the tempest was o'er;
The moon shone in splendour upon the wide main,
And hope gently whisper'd to Anna once more,
That her Edward would come to her bosom again.

ROSAH.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

Exposition

Of the practices and machinations which led to the usurpation of the Crown of Spain. By Don Pedro Cevallos, Secretary to Charles IV.

(*Concluded from p.* 857.)

THE Emperor, ignorant of this sudden event, and perhaps never supposing that the Spaniards were capable of displaying such resolution, had ordered Prince Murat to advance with his army towards Madrid, under the idea that the Royal Family were already on the coast, and on the point of embarking, and that, far from meeting the slightest obstacle on the part of the people, all of them would receive him with open arms, as their deliverer and guardian angel. He conceived that the nation was in the highest degree dissatisfied with their Government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with the abuses which had crept into the administration of it.

The circumstances are next related which preceded the arrival of the Grand Duke of Berg at Madrid, at the head of his troops.—" He was no sooner acquainted with the state of affairs, than he began to sow discord. He spoke in a mysterious manner of the abdication of the crown, executed by the Royal Father in favour of his son, amidst the tumults of Aranjuez, and gave it to be understood, that, until the Emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step that should appear like an acknowledgement, and that he must be under the necessity of treating only with the Royal Father.

" This pretext did not fail to produce the effect which the Grand Duke intended. The Royal Parents, the moment they were informed of this circumstance, availed themselves of it to save the Favourite, who remained in confinement, and in whose favour Prince Murat professed to take an interest, for the sole purpose of flattering their Majesties, mortifying Ferdinand VII. and sowing fresh matter of discord between the parents and the son."

The attempts are next detailed to get the Royal Family out of Spain, on the pretext of meeting Bonaparte.

" At Vittoria his Majesty received information that the Emperor had arrived at Bourdeaux, and was on his way to Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the Infant Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded on to Bayonne, whither he had been invited by the Emperor, who, however, delayed his arrival some days longer.

" Nothing particular occurred at Vittoria, except that the Supreme Junta of Government at Madrid, having written that the Grand Duke of Berg had imperiously demanded that the Favourite should be released and placed in his hands, his Majesty did not think proper to comply with this demand; and, in communicating this determination to the Junta of Government, enjoined them to enter into no explanations with the Grand Duke respecting the fate of the prisoner.

" In the mean time Gen. Savary concerted with the Emperor in what manner they should prepare to give the finishing blow; and while the French troops in the vicinity of Vittoria were making suspicious movements, he made his appearance in that city, with a letter to his Majesty from the Emperor.

" To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, General Savary added so many and such vehement protestations of the interest which the Emperor took in the welfare of his Majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say " I will suffer my head to be cut off, if, within a quarter of an hour of your Majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the Emperor shall not have recognised you as King of Spain and the Indies. To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of Highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of Majesty, and in three days every thing will be settled, and

and your Majesty may return to Spain immediately."

After the detail of some further circumstances, he comes to the interview between the King and Napoleon.

"His Imperial Majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his Generals. The King went down to the street-door to receive him, and both Monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection. The Emperor staid but a short time with his Majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

"Soon after, Marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his Majesty to the Palace of Marac: This accordingly took place. The Emperor came as far as the coach steps to receive his Majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

"The King had no sooner returned to his residence, than General Savary waited on his Majesty, to inform him that the Emperor had irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his Imperial Majesty required that the King should, in his own name and that of all his family, renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies in favour of the dynasty of Bonaparte.

"It would be difficult to describe the surprise with which the royal mind of his Majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck, at hearing such a proposition. His Majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the same man who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both states, and of his being recognised by his Imperial Majesty, had the audacity to be the bearer of so scandalous a proposal.

"On the following day I was sent for by the Emperor to his royal palace, where I found the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by General Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the King, my master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by General Savary, in the name of the Emperor, and in the presence of the Dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself, that his Imperial Majesty would recognise him at the very first interview between the two Sovereigns, in the imperial palace of Marac; that when his Majesty expected to witness the realisation of this promised recognition, he was surprised with the propositions above alluded to; and that his Majesty had authorised me to protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain; and as a categorical and final answer to the solicitation of the Emperor, that the King neither would nor could renounce his crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanting in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do so in prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family upon the termination of the present dynasty.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted on the necessity of the renunciation which had been proposed, and contended that the abdication, signed by Charles IV. on the 19th of March, had not been voluntary.

"I expressed my surprise that the King should be importuned to renounce his crown, at the same moment that it was asserted that the renunciation of his father was not his free act. I wished, however, not to be understood as entering into such a discussion, as I could not acknowledge the smallest authority in the Emperor to intermeddle with matters which were purely domestic, and peculiarly belonging to the Spanish Government, following, in this respect, the example of the Cabinet of Paris, when it rejected as inadmissible, the applications of his Majesty, the Royal Father, in favour of his ally and first cousin the unfortunate Louis XVI.

"Nevertheless, desirous of giving to truth

truth and innocence a testimony which they alone had a right to exact, I added, that, three weeks before the disturbance at Aranjuez, Charles IV. in my presence, and that of all the other Ministers of State, addressed her Majesty the Queen in these words: 'Maria Louisa, we will retire to one of the provinces, where we will pass our days in tranquillity; and Ferdinand, who is a young man, will take upon himself the burden of the government.'

"I concluded with proving to him that the renunciation of the Royal Father was only the consequence of his Majesty's predilection for the tranquillity of a private life, and his persuasion that his constitution, enfeebled by age and habitual indisposition, was incompetent to support the heavy burden of the government.

"This irrelevant objection having been got rid of, M. Champagny stated, that the Emperor could never be sure of Spain, in case of a new war with the powers of the North, while the Spanish nation continued to be governed by a dynasty, who must regret to see its elder branch expelled from the monarchy of France.

"I answered, that in a regular system of things, such prepossessions never prevailed over the interests of states, and that the political conduct of Charles IV. since the treaty of Basle, afforded a recent proof that Sovereigns paid little regard to family interests, when they were in opposition to the interests of their dominions; that the friendship between Spain and France was founded in local and political considerations;—that the topographical situation of the two kingdoms was of itself sufficient to demonstrate how important it was for Spain to preserve a good understanding with France, the only state on the continent of Europe with which she had direct and very extensive relations, and consequently that every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a perpetual peace with France."

After some further remarks, the paper goes on—"Besides these considerations, having a direct relation to the interest of both states, I expatiated on others no less cogent, and connected with the character of the French Cabinet.

"I reminded the Minister, that, on the 27th of October last, a treaty was signed at Fountainbleau, wherein the Emperor guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy as it then was; that nothing had since occurred which could justify its infraction; on the contrary, that Spain had continued to add new claims to the confidence and gratitude of the French Empire, as his Imperial Majesty himself had confessed, by the praises which he bestowed on the good faith and constant friendship of his intimate and first ally.

"What confidence, I added, can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated? And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his Imperial Majesty has confined the King in the city of Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he has been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that the Emperor could have given so great a blow to his own reputation, the loss of which will leave no other means of concluding a war with him than that of total destruction and extermination.

"This was the state of the discussion, when the Emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own cabinet, where, to my great surprise, I was insulted by his Imperial Majesty with the infamous appellation of traitor, upon no other ground than that, having been Minister to Charles IV. I continued to serve his son Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with General Monton, that my master, in order to his being King of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the Emperor, although that might be necessary in order to continue his relations with the French Government.

"His Imperial Majesty manifested still greater irritation, on account of my having said to a foreign Minister, accredited to the Court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish Sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and gene-

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rous nation was not to be insulted with impunity.

" After this ill treatment which I met with, which was as unsatisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real causes of it, as it was painful on account of the Royal Personage whose interests were in question, his Imperial Majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed.—He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the King, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his Majesty concluded by telling me, " *I have a system of policy of my own. You ought to adopt more liberal ideas; to be less susceptible on the point of honour, and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*"

" His Majesty distrusting the apparent complacency with which I received the attention which he was pleased to shew me, as I was taking leave of him, sent to inform the King, that upon the subject under discussion, a more flexible negotiator would be necessary. Whilst his Majesty was considering whom he should appoint to succeed me in this negotiation, one of the many puppets, who played their parts in that intrigue, introduced himself to the Archdeacon D. Juan de Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to the Minister Champagny. He accordingly went, under the impulse of a most zealous regard for the interests of his Majesty, and prevailed on the Minister of the Foreign Affairs, to communicate to him the most recent propositions of the Emperor, which the said Seignor Escoiquiz immediately put into writing.

" In this state of things, his Majesty, impressed with the qualities which adorn the most excellent Seignor, Don Pedro de Labrador, formerly Minister to the Court of Florence, invested him with full powers, ordering him to present them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to demand his full powers in return, and that the proposals of his Imperial Majesty should be communicated in an authentic manner. Both these demands were rejected by the Minister Champagny, under the frivolous pretext, that they were mere matters of form, being wholly unconnected with the essential object of the negotiation.

" Seignor Labrador insisted on the importance of both the one and the other requisites, especially in a matter of such great consequence, adding, that without them he could discuss no subject, and that the King his master required him to vary the instructions, if necessary, that had been given him, but always in vain. Notwithstanding this, Seignor Champagny talked of the last propositions of the Emperor, which were somewhat different from those pretended by General Savary, but not less irritating and violent; and he concluded with telling Seignor Labrador, that the prosperity of Spain and his own were at that moment within his power.

" This Minister answered that he would communicate to the King his master these new proposals. He made those reflections upon them which his talents, his zeal for the service of his sovereign, and for the good of his country, naturally suggested; and he stated that the welfare of his Sovereign, and that of the nation, were inseparably united. He added, that to these two objects he had directed all his attention in various situations; and, lastly, he said that he readily admitted that his own prosperity depended on the issue, because his fidelity to the King of Spain, and to his native country, as well as the reputation he had acquired by the faithful discharge of his duty, were connected with it. Seignor Labrador, before he terminated the conversation, asked M. Champagny if the King was in a state of liberty? To which the French Minister replied, that there could be no doubt of it. On this Labrador rejoined, 'Then he should be restored to his kingdom.' To this the Frenchman replied, 'that, in respect to his return to Spain, it was necessary that his Majesty should have a right understanding with his Imperial Majesty, either personally or by letter.'

" This answer, added to the other circumstances, left no doubt in the mind of the King that he was actually at Bayonne, in a state of arrest; however, to give more ostensibility to this violence extended towards his Majesty, I sent a note by his royal order, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, telling him that the King was determined to return to Madrid, to tranquillize the agitation of his beloved subjects, and to provide for the tran-

transaction of the important business of his kingdom; assuring M. Champagny, at the same time, that I would continue to treat with his Imperial Majesty on affairs reciprocally advantageous. No answer was given to this communication, nor had it any other effect than to increase the caution and vigilance before applied for the detention of his Majesty."

Next Bonaparte is accused of artfully drawing the King to distrust his son.—"Ferdinand VII. overawed, a prisoner, and controuled by circumstances, on the 1st of May made a conditional renunciation of his crown in favour of his august father. To this followed the letter of the royal father to his son, and the very discreet answer of the royal son to the father. (P. 460.)

"On the 5th of the same month of May, at four in the afternoon, the Emperor went to visit the Royal Parents, and continued in conference until five o'clock, when King Ferdinand was called in by his august father to hear, in the presence of the Queen and the Emperor, expressions so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them. All the party were seated except King Ferdinand, whom the father ordered to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper of the throne, and a conspirator against the life of his parents.

"His Majesty would have preferred death; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons comprised in the threat of Charles IV. he assented to another renunciation, which bears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which, in no respect, answers its purpose, to colour over the intended usurpation of the Emperor. (P. 457.)

"These are the only instances of renunciation in which I have interfered as Minister and Secretary of State. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with King Ferdinand VII. said to his Majesty, "*Prince, il faut opter entre la cession et la mort.*"—*Prince, you have only to choose between cession and death.*"

"With respect to the rest, the whole world is apprised that Charles IV. renounced the crown to the Emperor at the time that the Prince of Asturias, his brother the Infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the Infant Antonio, were forced to surrender their rights. The Emperor, now believing himself proprietor of the crown of Spain, placed it on the head of his brother Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples.

"It has already been explained, that although the King left his Court for a few days, he thought fit to sanction a Junta, of which the Infant Don Antonio was to be President, with full powers to determine for him, and in his royal name, all subjects that would not admit of delay. Every night I sent a courier to this Junta, communicating what appeared necessary for its information and direction.

"The King was surprised that the Junta had not written; and the following post, when his Majesty had come to a determination in consequence, without losing a moment, I sent a royal order to the Junta*, that they should execute whatever was expedient for the service of the King and the kingdom, and that for that purpose they should employ all the powers which his Majesty could possess if he were himself resident in the kingdom.

"The disgraceful means of which the Emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour have already been known; but the violence of Bonaparte to accomplish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extravagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renunciation would be disposed of; and therefore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a Council, which he called a National Assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne.

"He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, conditions, and corporations, to constitute this Assembly, but only about 90 were convened. A part of these representing some cities, tribunals, or public bodies, brought with them in-

* The Cabinet courier conveying this royal order was intercepted, on which account I sent a duplicate, which was received by the Junta, the memorandum of which I have not been able to preserve.

instructions in the nature of powers given them by those whom they represented, but wholly insufficient to answer the purpose intended. The Ministers of the Council were without any powers or instructions whatever; a precaution adopted by this tribunal in conformity to the opinion of its commissioners, in order to avoid all involuntary compromises. Most of the deputies had no other powers than merely an order to take their departure, and many of them did not belong to any public body, or acknowledged class of the community.

"The Emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men, convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by ministers incorruptible, grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interest and of the honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him that they held powers much restricted, that they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.

"These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the Usurper, who, far from being discomfited, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself, that by victories on the one hand, and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice, that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

"In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment. Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of Minister, that I acceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice of my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

"This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character.

"Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a Minister who so frequently opposed his wishes, and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixote in his maxims, "who could not comprehend the sublime intentions of the greatest of horoes in favour of the regeneration of Spain."

"I have shown in this narrative the series of the principal events in this important epoch, and I have endeavoured to place before my readers, in its true point of view, all the injustice and violence with which the French Government has conducted itself towards our beloved Sovereign and the whole nation.

"In the slight sketch which I have drawn of the perfidious and deceitful arts with which the Emperor has made the progress we have seen, the series of atrocious insults offered to Spain, and to the unfortunate King Ferdinand VII. remains depicted in indelible colours.

"The Emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the Royal Family, and abandon the peninsula to the former: he lights up the flame of discord between the Royal Parents and their child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the Royal persons: he draws Ferdinand VII. from his Court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young King knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the other personages of the Royal Family, as if to present them bound before the Imperial tribunal, which was both judge and party in the same cause. He endeavours to deprive the parents of the sensibilities of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction among the affairs of men; and by a series of abdications, exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the crown of Spain; he transfers it to his brother, without considering the infamy to which he would be exposed in the Cabinets of Europe, by the usurpation of the throne of a Monarch his friend and ally.

"I

"I have shown that Ferdinand VII. was too honourable to suppose that the Emperor could entertain such atrocious designs. The King desired to free Spain from the oppression of the French troops; it was promised him, that this and all other matters should be regulated with the Emperor, and that he should return to his kingdom with the fruit of his exertions for the good of his subjects. During his confinement, nothing afflicted his generous heart so much as the sufferings of his people; and when his liberty began to be doubtful, he adopted the means the most agreeable to his paternal solicitude.

"Valour and patriotism have successfully armed the whole nation in its own defence, and for the protection of their legitimate Sovereign, although the people had no knowledge of the will of their beloved Ferdinand as to their movements. That patriotism, united to wisdom, will now impel them irresistibly to perform with promptitude the most important works of the Central Government or Regency, which may administer the affairs of the kingdom in the name of his Majesty.

"Thus will be completed, for the advantage of all, the last expression of the will of the King, which he condescended to use the moment before he was forced to renounce the crown; thus will the nation be preserved from this dreadful tempest; it will have exhibited before Europe an example of loyalty, honour, and generous energy, which will be the subject of admiration in every age and in every country.

PEDRO CEVALLOS."

Madrid, Sept. 1. 1808.

ROYAL DECREE,

Addressed by the Supreme governing Junta of the Kingdom to all the Councils.

Ever since Spain, in the year 1795, laid down the arms which she had taken up against the Revolutionary and Regicide party in France, and drew closer her relations with that power by the treaty of alliance of 1796, she has been no less religiously observant of the stipulations of that alliance, than patient in the endurance of all the numberless evils which have therefrom resulted. Under all the alterations of the French government, which changed its name without altering the essence of its ambitious and destructive system, as well under the Directory as during the Consulate and Empire, Spain has respected and recognised the rights of an independent nation; and her alliance contributed to the glory of France, always in the expectation of overcoming, by so generous a proceeding, the boundless ambition of the French cabinet, or of the arrival of the moment so much longed for by humanity at large, when a less turbulent government should be established in that country. None of the posterior events caused any change in the determination of Spain; neither the usurpations of the emperor of the French in Europe, nor the total neglect with which the interests of Spain were treated by France in her conventions with other powers; nor the personal indignities offered to princes in alliance with, or related to, her royal family; nor, finally, the preponderance and want of just reciprocity which were manifested in return for the incessant condescension of the Spanish government.

It would be a task too laborious and prolix, to enumerate all the grievances of which Spain has to complain. In the course of a few years she has seen the King of the Two Sicilies, the brother of her sovereign, dethroned; has seen her own interest abandoned at Amiens, the cabinet of Paris consenting that she should lose the island of Trinidad, tho' it had promised the contrary, in recompence for her faithful co operation in a ruinous war, solely undertaken for the cause of France; she has repeatedly seen the independence of Portugal threatened, in order to furnish an occasion for exacting heavy subsidies, involving in her differences with that power Spain, who, with extreme regret, resolved to pursue a line of conduct contrary to the real sentiments of her sovereign, in order to avert the total ruin of that kingdom. She has seen the French government imperiously exact the recession of the important colony of Louisiana, with the intention, as it has since appeared, of transferring it, for a pecuniary consideration, to a third power, without the knowledge or consent of Spain. She has seen given, as the only recompence for this and other expensive sacrifices, and for the states of Parma, of which an infant of Spain was dis-

poiled,

poiled, the precarious possession of Tuscany to the prince of Parma, with the intention of depriving him also of that in the sequel, under the pretence of assigning him a new compensation in the north of Portugal, which France neither had the power nor intention to realize. Finally, at a more recent period, when an odious favourite despotically ruled the monarchy, she has seen his mad ambition flattered with illusive and plausible promises, in order to her own dismemberment or subjugation.

On the other hand, the duties imposed on Spanish commerce in the ports of France, have been augmented beyond all bounds, whilst the indemnities due to the crown have been constantly refused, and every remonstrance upon the subject totally neglected. In the mean time, Spain quietly delivered up her squadrons, and placed her troops at the disposal of France, opened her treasures, and consented to the payment of subsidies, to prevent a rupture with England, which, nevertheless, she has since been unable to avert; and notwithstanding the ridiculous ostentation with which the French government vaunts, that one of its primary objects is to aggrandize and recompence its allies, Spain, the most powerful and most faithful of all, has been sacrificed, impoverished, and treated worse than a perfidious neutral.

So many and so great outrages and injuries must have long since opened the eyes of the government, had it not unfortunately been in the hands of the infamous author of the treaty of 1796, Don Manual Godoi. The wicked policy, the destructive and insatiable ambition of the emperor Napoleon, beheld with pleasure the depression of Spain, which was the work of his hands, and of the absurd conduct of the despotic favourite. He at length drew aside the veil which thinly covered his designs, and boldly resolved upon the destruction of the reigning family, and the desolation of a generous nation, that had sacrificed herself for France. He determined, within his own breast, that Spain should not remain independent; and he set to work, without, however, clearly seeing his way, to the attainment of the end proposed. Here commenced the scene of iniquity, the plots, the atrocious perfidies, which it became necessary to put in practice, to burst asunder the ties of peace and alliance, and to violate the respect due to sovereigns and states, and the considerations of gratitude so frequently avowed.

The Emperor of the French studiously fanned the flame of dissension, which the treacherous intrigues of the favourite had succeeded in introducing into the bosom of the royal family. He watched the favourable moment, and caused numerous armies to enter the Peninsula, contrary to the most solemn conventions, under the pretence of their proceeding to the neighbouring coasts of Africa, to execute plans of attack against another enemy. His troops, by the most notorious breach of faith, occupied the frontier fortresses, under the pretext of precautions and measures of policy, purely of a military nature; and whilst a treaty was going on at Paris with a plenipotentiary in the confidence of the favourite, for the dismemberment of Spain, the troops of the usurper advanced towards the capital, in order to intimidate our misled sovereigns, and compel them to follow the example of the house of Braganza. These wicked designs were rendered abortive by the unexpected revolution of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, and no sooner did the spontaneous abdication of Don Carlos IV. elevate to the throne of his ancestors his eldest son, the hereditary Prince, beloved by his people for his virtues and misfortunes, and the object of their sworn allegiance, than the atrocious enemy of Spanish independence changed his course, and resolved to place the nation in a state of the most lamentable orphancy, in order afterwards to seize it as the prey of his ambition. With the assistance of his worthy satellites, and by means of the basest intrigue, he enticed the young and adored King of Spain to Bayonne, under the pretext of desiring to embrace him as a friend, and to recognize him as a Sovereign. To that city he also drew the Royal Parents, the brothers and relatives of the present King; and involving all in a presumption equally daring and unexampled, forced them to sign an illegal and illusory renunciation, and foolishly thought himself master of a throne, which he profaned with his name and that of his brother JOSEPH NAPOLEON.

His troops, composed of assassins—his

his Generals converted into a vile banditti, covered unfortunate Spain with blood and desolation, and, with an arrogance peculiar to themselves, treated patriotism as insubordination, national honour as stupidity and barbarism, and attachment to their lawful sovereign as rebellion and perjury.—They pillaged our towns, violated our virgins, profaned our temples and sacred images, treated with disrespect the very God whom they pretend to adore, and whom they impiously cast at their sacrilegious feet, and talked to the Spanish people of happiness and regeneration, at the very time that they were laying waste their fields, robbing their churches, pillaging their houses, endeavouring to destroy their constitution, their laws, their usages, and intending to make the Spanish youth serve in chains, and to employ the riches of the nation against other pacific and friendly powers. But the national patriotism and valour have confounded the pride of the Usurper, defeated his armies, and with their front erect, and covered with laurels, are pursuing their implacable enemies. All their provinces have armed themselves in defence of so just a cause. Some of them, before the installation of the Supreme Government, formally declared war against France. All of them actually commenced, and are still carrying on hostilities against her with the greatest ardour; and there exists not a Spaniard who has not sworn in his heart to conquer or die in defence of his Country, his King, and his Religion!

The Supreme, Central, and Governing Junta of the realms of Spain and the Indies, exercising their sovereign authority in the name of their beloved King and Master, Don Ferdinand VII. and in that capacity recognised by the whole nation—declare, that since the 29th of April of the present year, the day upon which the sovereignty of King Ferdinand VII. his freedom and independence, and the august dignity of the whole nation, were infamously insulted and violated at Bayonne, all the ties which united Spain to the French Government are broken off, and also all treaties of every description, ancient and modern, which existed with France. They consequently declare valid and legitimate, all captures and other measures that have taken place since that period, and all acts authorised by the law of nations in a state of war; and also all and every description of hostility committed by the provinces collectively or by private individuals, in the struggle which they have had to sustain separately, till the happy moment of national union; and they declare, in the most solemn manner, that the Spanish nation is at war with France, since the above-mentioned epoch of the 29th of April, and that this war, the most just that a nation ever sustained, will be continued by sea and by land against the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and against his states and subjects, while the latter, during the oppression they labour under, are aiding and abetting the designs of the universal oppressor; for Spain, who has been herself compelled to take up arms to defend the august dignity of her beloved King, and her national independence, cannot make the distinction which she would wish to make between the aggressive Government of the Emperor Napoleon and the French nation, until they shall themselves open their eyes, and recover their ancient dignity.

The Supreme Central Junta also declare, that the Powers now groaning beneath the oppressive arm of the Emperor of the French, may preserve with Spain such relations as are not incompatible with her just interests, and are conformable to the principles of natural equity, as long as they do not commit any hostilities direct or indirect against Spain.

They finally declare, that they have taken the oath, in the most solemn manner, not to listen to or admit any proposal for Peace, unless their beloved Sovereign Ferdinand VII. be restored to his throne, and unless the absolute integrity of Spain and her Americas be stipulated as an indispensible condition, without the dismemberment of any the smallest portion of her territory. They consequently ordain, that there shall be communicated to all parts of the dominions of Spain, at home and abroad, the necessary provisions and regulations for conducting their defence, and that of all Spanish subjects, and for carrying on offensive operations against the enemy. This the Council will attend to, and carry into effect, so far as it is concerned.

FLORIDA BLANCA, President.

Aranjuez, Nov. 14. 1808.

Along with the preceding Decree, the Junta have issued a royal Proclamation to the loyal inhabitants of the provinces. The latter contains a statement, drawn up with much force, of the recent situation of Spain, since the period of the French Revolution. It enumerates the chief grievances she has sustained from the tyrannical ascendancy of France; and exposes the conduct of Bonaparte in its true colours. Nor are the vices of their own Government passed lightly over. They show that they understand and rightly estimate the principles of a free government, and they declare the wishes of the young King to be the same as their own, and acknowledge that, in restoring the ancient rights of the nation, in establishing fundamental laws on sound bases, in providing against their violation or neglect, and in devising checks upon arbitrary authority, they are only completing the task he had chalked out for his Government, and fulfilling the patriotic wishes which he left as a legacy to the nation. The Junta propose that the army shall be augmented to 500,000 infantry, and 50,000 cavalry.

The Supreme Junta of the kingdom, desirous to put the beneficent views of our sovereign into execution, with a view to promote the agriculture of the country, manifested, by the decree of the 22d of March, by which it was ordained that the royal parks and hunting forests should be converted to more important objects than pleasure, has directed the superintendants to present their report on the quality and fitness of the lands, in order that beneficial branches of agriculture may be introduced.

Military Operations.

The following are the details of the Military Operations in Spain, partly taken from the Spanish papers, and partly from dispatches to Government. We are sorry to add, that they are unfavourable to the cause of the Patriots.

Corunna, Nov. 23.

"Our army, which immediately after its organization, marched to the defence of the country, and occupied the heights of Reynosa, from whence it advanced under continual fighting into Biscay, and took post three leagues from Durango. The evolutions of our army attracted the attention of the enemy, who attacked our troops in the above position, and from his vast superiority in numbers compelled them to fall back to Valmaseda.

"Since the 31st of last month, when that retrogade movement was performed, we have not received any official accounts. But Mr Broderick, General in the British service, has received an express from the army, and communicated to us the following intelligence:

"On the 5th Gen. Blake attacked the French, defeated, and pursued them beyond Valmaseda, and Unalia. On the 7th, General Blake attacked the enemy in Guenes, and moved further on, but the centre of his army not having kept pace with the wings, he resumed the position of Valmaseda. On the 8th his rear was engaged. On the 10th the enemy attacked our army in Espenosa, with double its strength. The action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till night fall, and remained undecided.

"On the 11th, the enemy renewed the attack, and having occupied the road by which our troops were to retreat, part of our army began to disperse. On the 12th, General Blake retreated to Reynosa to rally his army. In this position he was again attacked by the enemy with fresh and superior forces, and our army fell back to a valley in the vicinity of St Andero. The officer who communicates this intelligence, speaks in terms of the highest praise of our troops and their worthy commander; they fought seven successive severe actions, and a stronger proof than this cannot possibly be given of their persevering valour."

On the 2d of Dec. the Favourite cutter arrived at Portsmouth with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck and Mr Frere, and from Generals Broderick and Leith. The substance of the dispatches was published by Government in a bulletin, of which the following is that part which relates to Gen. Blake's army:—"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated on the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th Nov. that the account of General Blake being defeated, is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th to the 13th. On the 11th the Asturians having been worsted on the left, the French got pos-

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session of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and Gen. Blake retired to Reynosa; but a French column appearing upon the road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera, where, upon the 17th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state to advance again. The French had occupied St Andero and Santona—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the provisions, and ammunition, and stores sent by this country, had been removed."

The private accounts by this vessel state, that the Marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) having advanced too far a head of Blake's army, suffered a severe defeat. One account says they were entirely defeated; another that one regiment was cut in pieces; a third that the cavalry were all safe. It was also reported that there had been more fighting between Ney and Blake, after the retreat of the latter to Barquera.

Upon the whole, the accounts from Blake's army cannot but be regarded as disastrous; yet they cannot be read without satisfaction, without a feeling of confirmed hope of the ultimate success of the Spaniards in their glorious struggle. Blake has been compelled to give up Biscay, and fall back upon Asturias, born down by superior numbers, and a want of provisions; but his retreat was conducted with consummate skill and bravery; all the attempts of the enemy to turn him proved fruitless, and it is believed that their loss considerably exceeds his own. Never were gallantry and resolution, constancy under privations, fortitude under difficulties, more conspicuously displayed. It is thus that their gallant General speaks of them:—"Our inimitable soldiers, who continually in the open air since the 23d Nov. during rainy nights, and the most inclement weather, all without hats, and a great part of them without clothes, or even without shoes or stockings, and, what is more, passing whole days without food, underwent with alacrity the greatest fatigues, exhibiting not the smallest symptom of dissatisfaction under such extraordinary privations, and manifesting no other wish than that of destroying the enemy by the sacrifice of their own lives." It is, we are assured, true, that the regiment of Catalonia, 1700 strong, refused quarter in one of the late actions, and after prodigious exertions, preferred death in the field to submission to their perfidious foe. It is enough to say, and it is not too much, that if the whole of the Spanish territory is to be contested with an equal ardour, the country never will be subjugated. The Council of Asturias is making great exertions to repair the losses sustained by Blake. All the troops in the province are ordered to the frontiers, and an army of reserve is to be formed to join the British troops.

Intelligence from General Sir David Baird, dated Astorga, the 29th November, states that the army under General Castanos had sustained a defeat, the particulars of which, however, had not been received. General Sir John Moore had directed Sir David Baird to re-embark, and proceed immediately to the Tagus, for the purpose of assembling the British army in force, and enabling it to act in such a manner as circumstances might point out, for the support of the common cause.

Sir D. Baird has accordingly marched from Astorga, and was at Villa Franca on thd 7th December, where he had been directed to halt by Sir John Moore. The latter was at Salamanca on the 5th, and had been joined by the cavalry under Gen. Hope.

The transports at Corunna had, on the 2d Dec. begun to take on board the heavy baggage belonging to the British army under the orders of General Baird; and it is a satisfaction to know, that the most ample means had been provided for the secure retreat of the whole of our forces, if necessary.

Previous to this battle, the French had advanced in another direction from Burgos to Lerma, Aranda, and across the Douro. It appears by the proclamation from the Supreme Junta, that they had got to the neighbourhood of Samozierra or Samzierca, a small town in the mountains that are due north from Madrid, from which it is about 40 miles distant. Their number is said not to exceed 8000 men. In this state of affairs, the Junta posted a strong force at the important pass of Guadarma N. W. of Madrid about 26 miles. The English, who are

said to have been on the 21st Nov. at the Escurial, were about to march to Guadarama, to reinforce the Spaniards in that quarter.

The French have issued a series of bulletins of the operations of their army in Spain, for which we have no room. —These bulletins consist of similar materials to those of which the bulletins of the French army in Germany and Poland were composed in the late war. We trace in them the same levity and cruelty, the same mixture of blasphemy and cant, the same vaunting and prevarication. An appeal is made to religion in one sentence, and in the next its ministers are made the subjects of scorn and derision. They speak of piety and Christian charity, while they threaten universal carnage and destruction. The English are charged with employing the basest means and every Machiavelian art to mislead the Spanish people, while in almost the very next line, with a fiend-like joy and triumph, they boast the confiscation and plunder, the despair and horror, the blood and ruin, that everywhere attend the steps of the French army.

By dispatches from Mr Duff, dated at Seville, Sept. 16. it appears that he has succeeded in prevailing on the Government of Spain to allow goods of British manufacture, heretofore prohibited, to be imported. The cargoes of the ships already in the ports of Spain are to be landed on payment of 15 per cent. duties; 5 per cent. further for internal consumption, and 7 on being exported to any of the Spanish colonies. There seems to be no doubt that this indulgence will be extended to all future arrivals, and it cannot fail to be highly gratifying information to all our manufacturers, particularly that of cotton goods.

PORTUGAL.

The following Letter from an officer of the 29th Regiment, to his brother in Edinburgh, dated camp before Lisbon, 26th September, contains some interesting particulars of the battle of Roleia.

"I should have written you sooner, but this you will excuse when informed, that for these last three weeks we have not had off our cloaths, and that even this letter is written on the ground. The different papers of the day will however have communicated the result of the campaign in Portugal, but a few particulars may still amuse our friends at home.

"In the action of the 17th Aug. the 29th regiment commenced the attack, and was bravely led on by Col. Lake. The enemy occupied the village of Columbera, situated on the principal road to Lisbon, and of course necessary for our future operations. After some skirmishing, and under a heavy fire from the surrounding heights, we drove the French from this point; but their principal position was on the heights of Roleia, which overlook and overtop the village. These were our next object, and in comparison, Salisbury Craigs will give you the nearest idea of them, with the exception of a few passages leading thro' the top. Our enterprising antagonists, you may be sure, had not neglected these; and while climbing up thro' briars and brushwood, plied us successively with grape and musquetry. I commanded the right centre company, the fifth from the right; each scrambled up the best way he could; and on gaining the summit, I found several officers, and about 60 privates of the 29th, who were in front of me; only one of my own company reached the top with me, the rest following fast. Here we lost that distinguished ornament of his profession, my good friend Colonel Lake, and many other gallant officers, long my companions in the regiment. My poor private, the moment he stepped up, was also knocked down by my side: in the agonies of death, he asked leave to shake hands with me; he was a good soldier, and few knew their duty better. Upon advancing, we were immediately attacked by a French platoon of ninety men, whom we repeatedly repulsed; these were however joined by another of the same number, who charged us with the bayonet; with whom we sustained the unequal conflict; but our little band being now considerably advanced in front, and reduced to 25, Maj. Way, Capt. Todd, myself, and our brave companions, were under the painful necessity of surrendering. Even this, however, did not satisfy the sanguinary enemy, who seemed bent on bayoneting us all. After many narrow

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escapes, General Bernier at last came up, and with difficulty put an end to the carnage, and to the distressing scene around of the dead and the dying. I have been oftener than once engaged with French troops, and my former opinion still remains unchanged; upon any thing like equal terms, they have no chance with the British bayonet; so it would have been the case now. Gen. Bernier, I understand, is now a prisoner in England, where our countrymen ought to treat him with every possible attention; he not only saved us, but the lives of many other parties. We were hurried away towards Lisbon, and put on board the Vasca de Gama in the Tagus, from which, by Gen. Kellerman's convention, we were soon exchanged. Soldiers may mention their hardships, but never complain. I am now quite recovered, thank God. In place of wounded, they were very nearly returning us all killed, considering it inevitable. During the time we were prisoners, and before the Convention was concluded, we dined with the commander in chief of the French army, General Junot. The dinner service was all in *silver* plate, &c. and the desert was served completely in *Gold*. In short, it was the most splendid thing of the kind I ever sat down to. There were about twenty French officers high in rank of the party, who were all very attentive; General Junot himself was equally so. I never did enjoy more pleasure, than when Gen. Beresford ordered me to march back at the head of 90 British prisoners to the camp, where we were joyfully received. Indeed, my own brave company drew up, and gave me three times three cheers. The army is still encamped, and have suffered considerably from sickness. While a prisoner, I had a full view of Lisbon, which is large, but very dirty."

FRANCE.

We have little from this quarter but a revival of the silly menaces of invasion. A part of the contingent of the Rhenish Confederacy has been marched to the coast of the Channel. Marshal Kellerman has now been appointed to the chief command, and his head-quarters are to be at Boulogne.

The following information respecting the Royal Family of Spain, now prisoners in France, is the first we have received for some months.—It seems to come from a private hand.

Charles the Fourth (late King of Spain), his Queen, and Godoy (the Prince of Peace), have been removed to the Palace of Chamberd, near Blois, till the seat of Navarre, near Evreux, in Normandy, which belonged to the late Duc de Bouillon, can be prepared for their reception. The Queen of Etruria, and her young son, are placed at a house in the village of St Mendez, near Paris, under proper care. Ferdinand, and his two brothers, the Infant Charles Isidore, who is near 21 years of age, and the Infant Francis, who is about 14, continue closely confined in the castle of Valency. It was Bonaparte's intention, some time ago, to have removed Ferdinand to Paris, and he was taken out of his prison for that purpose; but on the road to the capital counter-orders arrived, and he was remanded in confinement. Napoleon, doubtless, reserves him to be liberated, or not, according to circumstances and events.

FRENCH DIGNITIES.—As the new nomenclature of the French Generals occasions some difficulty to the readers of their bulletins, &c. we insert the following key to the titles which Bonaparte has given to his principal officers.

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres) . . .	Duke of Parma
The Prince Arch-Treasurer (Le Brun) . .	—— of Placenza
Marshal Moncey	—— of Cornegliano
—— Massena	—— of Rivoli
—— Augereau	—— of Castiglione
—— Soult . .	—— of Dalmatia
—— Lannes .	—— of Montebello
—— Mortier	—— of Treviso
—— Ney . .	—— of Elchingen
—— Davoust	—— of Auerstadt
—— Bessieres	—— of Istria
—— Victor .	—— of Belluno
—— Lefebvre	—— of Dantzic
—— Kellerman	—— of Valmy
COLONELS-GENERAL.	
—— Marmont	Duke of Ragusa
—— Junot .	—— of Abrantes.

GREAT

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Caulincourt, Great Chamberlain	Duke of Vicenza
Duroc, Great Marshal of the palace	—— of Frione.

GENERALS.

Savary	Duke of Rovigo
Arrighi	—— of Padua.

TURKEY.

The news from this quarter is interesting. Letters of a late date from Vienna announce the important fact of Mr Adair, the British Ambassador, having reached the Dardanelles on the 10th of November, and having immediately entered upon negotiations to restore peace between England and the Porte. In order to evince the pacific disposition of this country towards the Porte, Turkish ships are no longer molested by our cruizers.

Letters from Trieste speak of it as no longer doubtful that peace between England and Austria and Turkey would instantly be concluded, and that the two latter would certainly declare war against France. Another letter states that the Turkish and Austrian Courts had united in a remonstrance to that of Russia on its recent conduct, and had declared that, should no satisfactory assurances be given by the Russian Cabinet respecting its future intentions, those powers would join Great Britain in the war against Russia. The last account is from Malta, and asserts that a definitive treaty of peace had actually been concluded between the Vizier Bairacter, and the British Ambassador; that immediately after the Porte had declared war against France.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Petersburgh from Erfurth on the 4th November. He experienced a very cool reception, and the public discontent against the connexion with, or rather subservience to, the Court of France, was daily increasing. It is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine is to be King of Poland, and that the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, are to be guaranteed to Russia by Bonaparte.

The Emperor Alexander, in imitation of Bonaparte, has ordered that no foreign merchandise shall be admitted into Russia, without certificates of origin, signed by the Russian consuls at the place where they are shipped, or the magistrates of the place.

The Petersburgh Court Gazette has published an account of the action off Baltic Port. It says that the Russians fought with great courage, but that, from the superiority of the British squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, they were at last compelled to yield the palm of victory to the British. We scarcely need remind our readers that Sir Samuel Hood had but two British sail of the line under him; that the Swedes did not fire a shot, and that the Russians were superior in number to the combined British and Swedish squadrons.

SWEDEN.

The contents of former Gottenburgh mails gave us reason to believe that the armistice in Finland (as stated in our last, p. 793.) would not terminate in a pacific negotiation, and it is actually already at an end.

Of the causes of this rupture of the armistice, we are quite in the dark. It may have been an advantage wantonly taken of the Swedish inferiority by the Russian General, whose troops have conducted themselves disgracefully in many instances in this campaign; or it may be owing to the refusal of Alexander to ratify the armistice, either viewing the conquest of Finland as tolerably certain, or acting on the request of Bonaparte, to allow no repose to a Monarch who, while Emperors crouched before the upstart usurper, disdained to join the servile groupe, and dared to describe him as he is, and to bid defiance to his power.

Hostilities have in consequence recommenced, but they have not been unfavourable to the Swedish arms, as will appear from the following official accounts:—

Stockholm, Nov. 11.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the General in Chief of the Finnish army, including a report

port from Colonel Sandels, Chief of Brigade, touching a severe battle which has been fought in the vicinity of Idensalmi.

"Since the armistice concluded between the Swedish and Russian armies was declared to be at an end, yesterday arrived a Russian Officer from Lieut.-Gen. Tutchskoff, with the intelligence that hostilities would be immediately recommenced.

"Soon after I received a report that my advanced posts had been attacked by the Russians, and compelled, by the enemy's great superiority in numbers, to fall back to Werda-bridge, which was soon after broken down after the troops had crossed it. A violent cannonade immediately commenced by the enemy from the neighbouring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side; and Prince Dolgorucki, who commanded the Russian van, was mortally wounded at the beginning of the action, and expired soon after. In the mean time the enemy's chasseurs and infantry crossed the bridge, which they had repaired, formed in line, and advanced against our troops, notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed by our troops with the utmost intrepidity and valour, and pursued as far as Werda Bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consisted in 360 men killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, among them two field officers.

"According to the account of the prisoners, the enemy's force, in the above affair, which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-General Tutchskoff, and under him Generals Rachmanoff, Prince Dolgorucki, and Alexeijeff. At the close of the action the Russian Commanding General proposed a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours to bury his dead, which I was the more ready to grant, as our loss was also considerable, consisting of 130 killed and 250 wounded.

"J. A. SANDELS, Chief of Brigade.

"*Brigade-quarters, Idensalmi, Oct.* 28."

The Swedish Gazettes contain further accounts of various sanguinary skirmishes in Finland, without any decisive advantage to either party.

The following is an account of an action between the Swedish and Russian flotilla:—

"A division of the Swedish flotilla, consisting of 35 gun-boats, under the command of Lieut. Col. Brant, has had an action with a Russian flotilla, of 40 gun-boats and several armed country barges, in the channel between Westerby and Frisato (between Abo and Nystad). The firing began at half-past twelve on the 30th August, and continued with great fury till half past six in the evening, when the enemy was forced to retreat, and was pursued till about nine o'clock, most of his gun-boats having then struck their colours, notwithstanding which they continued to retreat in the greatest haste, till the approaching night, and the difficulty of the navigation, made it dangerous for the Swedes to persevere in the pursuit, especially as the enemy might every moment have been reinforced.

"However, the loss of the enemy during the action has been considerable. One of his gun-boats was blown up, and eight sunk, with several of the smaller vessels. His loss in men cannot be exactly ascertained, but to judge from the number found in the boats wrecked on the coast, it must have been very severe. Our loss has also been considerable.—It consists of two gun-boats, one blown up, and the other sunk, with four officers killed, three wounded, and 200 men killed and wounded. There is every hope that we may be able to save the guns of our own as well as of the enemy's sunk boats."

The Swedish Admiral Vane has reported to the King that he had inspected Port Baltic, and found all the Russian fleet gone, except two frigates, which had lowered their top-gallant masts. A large frigate lay stranded in the bay, dismasted, and with no person on board.

The following extract of a letter from an English traveller of distinction, dated Stockholm, Aug. 12. contains some interesting particulars:

"The day after my arrival at head-quarters, I was presented to his Majesty, who received me most handsomely, and asked me if I would attend him at the review, which being gratefully accepted, he ordered a horse for me from his own stable. The sight was truly gra-

gratifying, not only on account of the exercise, which was gone through very well indeed; but to see the countenances of the men, as their beloved Gustavus approached them, was beyond description—their eyes sparkled as fire, and filial love and settled courage darted in every look. The King seemed himself pleased, and asking me how I was entertained, I think I said no more than was just, when I observed, that such men deserve to be under the command of the best of Kings.

"I had twice the honour to dine with him in a select party of friends, as he called it, and our little island was frequently the topic of conversation.—When he spoke of the British nation, he expressed himself in terms that would have pleased both high and low to hear. He seemed well acquainted with our best institutions, and praised many of our internal regulations, but expressed a dislike to our penal laws. The table was neat and frugal, as beseemed a tent, and the King never drinks more than two glasses of wine at dinner, unless he gives a toast, which he did both times I had the honour to dine with him. He gave "His august ally King George, and may he long live to enjoy the blessings of his people." After dinner, as also before we sat down, we all stood (as is the custom of this country) in silent devotion, returning thanks to the Almighty Giver of all good.

"The King is very strict in his attention to religious matters; every morning and evening he is present at the chorusses with his superior officers, when the soldiers are drawn up in a square, and after prayers being read by one of the field-chaplains from a pulpit made in an instant of drums, all join in a hymn.

"The King is nearly 30 years of age, and has a manly character. It seems he is convinced that he shall gain in the end. I never saw him change countenance, or be alarmed at any thing, unless when fresh reports were brought of the horrid conduct of the Russians in Finland, as they retreated; then he sighed, and looked as if his heart had ached grievously. But more of him when I see you again. Suffice it to say, I left this young monarch with a sense of esteem and veneration that shall follow me to the grave."

The following very extraordinary swindling transaction is stated in a French newspaper to have recently taken place at Gottenburgh:—

"One of the first houses in Gottenburgh received a letter from London, requesting them to make diligent inquiries after a young Englishman, whose person was particularly described, and who had absconded from the house of a rich banker, with bank-notes to the amount of L. 12,000 Sterling, and had embarked for Sweden; as he was of a respectable family, it was requested that, if found, and if he restored the plunder, 300 guineas in gold might be given him, for his conveyance to the Indies, where no more would be heard of him. The Swedish merchant, to whom the letter was addressed, was very diligent in his inquiries; and one day upon the Exchange discovered a young man who answered to the description. He addressed him, and, seeing that he was an Englishman, invited him to follow him. The young man hesitated, reddened, turned pale, and even shed tears; in a word, before he had arrived at the merchant's house, he had confessed all. Arrived in his closet, he threw himself at his feet, begged of him not to be delivered up to justice, and gave him the L. 12,000 Sterling, which was still enclosed in a port-folio, with the seal of the banker. The Swedish merchant made many remonstrances to him, but according to his instructions, gave him the 300 guineas, and promised to procure him a favourable opportunity of going to Bengal. He made haste to inform the banker in London that his property was recovered. It was all a mystery to the banker, who wrote back to the Swedish merchant that he did not understand what he meant. Our Readers will by this time understand it;—the penitent youth was a sharper, his 300 golden guineas were very good, but the bank-notes which he left in the hands of the Swede were all forged!!"

DENMARK.

The Spanish Marquis de la Romana wrote a letter to the King of Denmark, and sent him back 14 Danish prisoners, because they were carried away on board the transport which brought him to

to Sweden, and had been liberated by his interference;—but this royal ape of the imperial tyrant of France refused both the letter and prisoners, declaring that he would no longer receive any thing or any person who had been contaminated by the society of the English!

The Spanish regiments of Princessa and Asturias are to be confined in the citadel of Copenhagen; and Danish private advices say, that 150 officers and soldiers are to be shot, for having dared to resist the French Gen. Frerion, who wanted to force them to abjure their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign. All the Spaniards that remained in Hamburgh and Altona have been sent, disarmed and prisoners, towards Mentz and Wesel; officers and men were reduced to rations of bread and water, and most of the privates were bound down in waggons, when they reached Harbue.

HOLLAND.

On the 3d November the following notice was issued by the Minister of Justice and Police at Amsterdam:—

"The Minister hereby informs all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of a decree of his Majesty, dated Sept. 2. 1808, he is charged, in the first place, either by means of gens d'armes, or such other as he, the Minister, shall think proper, to cause to be conveyed beyond the frontiers of this kingdom all passengers, without distinction, who shall have been landed here out of vessels proceeding from England, or from any colonies or territories occupied by the British power, and who cannot be sent off again in the vessels by which they may have arrived; which measure will be carried into execution at their own expense, if they are in any respect in a condition to defray it; and they are seriously admonished carefully to avoid again entering upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with. Secondly, to burn or destroy all letters arriving from England, or any of the territories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries. in all cases where they are intercepted by the ministers of justice and police, without any distinction as to their being addressed to persons resident within or without the kingdom."

Dec. 1808.

PERSIA.

The India Directors have received recent accounts from Mr Rich (who has succeeded Mr Hine) at Bagdat, which are represented to be of a very favourable nature. The intrigues of France in Persia are stated to have alarmed the jealousy of the principal natives, who, supported by popular opinion, had called the Persian cabinet to a sense of its interests, and the cultivation of a friendly intercourse with British India. Some arrangements entered into between the Bombay Government and the Imaun of Muscat, are mentioned as having contributed to this event, by exciting an alarm, that in the event of any measure being adopted in Persia hostile to the interests of the English, they would assist the Imaun to shake off his nominal dependence.

Gombroon and Ormus, which it is reported Persia has ceded to France, are but loosely attached to the Persian monarchy, and are at present under the government of Syed Saad, Imaun of Muscat. On being informed of the intended cession, the Imaun declared to the British Resident, that if such an event should be attempted, he will surrender those districts to the English, together with the island of Kishur, as he would rather have the English than the French for neighbours.

The people of Gombroon were lately relieved from a state of famine by succours from the Malabar coast, and they feel in consequence attachment and gratitude towards our Government. The isle of Khanick is a position of much local advantage, and is commanded by a Sheik friendly to the English, and it is believed, in case of emergency, that he would follow the example of the Imaun.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It being found too hazardous to attempt any further operations against the Russian fleet at this unfavourable season of the year, the British fleet have left the Baltic. Admiral Keates remains at Gottenburgh, with a few ships, to guard the trade from the Danish gun-boats.

Sir James Saumarez, in the Victory, with the Centaur and Implacable, is arrived in the Downs from the Baltic. Sir Samuel Hood landed at Cromarty

on the 4th November from the Baltic, from whence he proceeded to Brahan Castle, the seat of Lord Seaforth, to join his lady.

The Amethyst frigate, Captain Seymour, has taken a large French frigate called the Thetis, after one of the bravest and most desperate actions which has been fought this war. The following is Capt. Seymour's account of the action, which he sent to the Admiralty, dated November 22.

"I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the 10th inst. at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time after ten, and from a quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour,) she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost maindeck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, Sir Thomas Hardy. At half-past one o'clock the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her commander (Pisun, Capitaine de Vaisseau), and 135 men killed; 102 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost 19 killed and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieut. Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the royal marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieut. S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizzen-mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligations. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the First Lieut. Mr Goddard Blennerhassett, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieuts. Hill and Crouch, and Mr Fair the master (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving Commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with much firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her."

Mr Gibbings, master's mate of the Amethyst, a most promising youth of 18, is dead of his wounds at Capt. Seymour's house at Plymouth. He was mortally wounded when gallantly rushing forward among the leading boarders to take possession of the Thetis. He distinguished himself at the passage of the Dardanelles. Twenty-one of the wounded prisoners in the Thetis have died since their arrival, which makes the enormous total loss of 157 killed and 100 wounded.

The Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Cathcart, late of the sloop Seagull, dated Christiansand, June 20, 1808, giving an account of the capture of that vessel by the Danish brig of war Lougen, of 20 guns, and six gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24-pounders, and 50 to 70 men each. The Seagull chased the Lougen to the mouth of Christiansand harbour, and would have certainly taken her, when unfortunately it became quite calm, which enabled the gun-boats to place themselves on each quarter, and take the Seagull every shot, while the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. Five of the carronades on the Seagull's larboard side (the only one they could bring to bear on the enemy) being dismounted, every method to bring the vessel round failing, the rigging and sails all shot to pieces, five feet water in the hold, and eight men killed and 20 wounded, the colours were hauled down; but there was scarcely time to remove the wounded before she sunk. Several of the Danes perished in the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down. Among the killed

killed were Mr White, 2d Lieutenant, and Mr Martin, Master. Among the wounded were Capt. Cathcart, severely, and Mr Hatton, 1st Lieutenant, dangerously. Letters have been received from Capt. Cathcart, which state that the wounded men were recovering fast.

Capt. Cathcart of the Seagull, and his officers and men, have been tried by a Court martial, for the loss of the vessel. The acquittal was of course as honourable as the conduct of Capt. C. and his brave associates was gallant and glorious. Capt. C. is quite recovered from his wounds, and has been made post from the date of the action.

The Unite frigate, Captain Campbell, has captured in the Mediterranean, the Nettuno and Teulie, Italian brigs, of sixteen 32 pounders, brass carronades, and 115 men each; a third was in company, but escaped. These three vessels had been sent from Zara, for the purpose of attacking the Unite, having heard that she had so many men absent and sick, that she must fall an easy prey; but as soon as chased by the Unite, they wore, and stood for the channel of Zara. Notwithstanding the intricacy of the channel, and his unacquaintance with it, Capt. C. determined to follow them. The first was knocked up by a single broadside, and struck without firing a gun, the people having run from their quarters. The other, after receiving a few shot, fired her broadside, struck her colours, and ran on shore, but was got off without the least damage. The Unite had not a man hurt; the enemy had 12 killed, 2 drowned, and 29 wounded!

The Guerriere frigate has also taken the Peraty French privateer, of twelve 18 pounder carronades, and 90 men. She was discovered in the track of the valuable Jamaica fleet, of the strength, number, and situation of which she had obtained most correct information from the master of an American brig, who had himself claimed and received the protection of that convoy, which he betrayed to the enemy in 24 hours after parting company.

Another of a little squadron of French corvettes fitting out at Bourdeaux with stores and provisions from the West Indies, has been lost. The Minerva frigate discovered her about the 10th Oct. crossing the bay, and gave chace. After a short run before the wind, the Frenchman, seeing no chance of escaping, hove his ship too, all sails standing, when she upset and sunk. About 16 or 17 of her men were picked up by the frigate; the remainder, about 30, went down with the ship.

The Brazil Committee have received the important communication from Ministers, "That it is their intention to allow all goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries or colonies in amity with us, to be imported in British ships, or ships of the countries or colonies so in amity, without being made liable to the export duty, under the order in council act."—This measure will tend to make Great Britain the general depot for the transfer of the produce of the greatest part of the world; and is unquestionably a most wise and enlightened proceeding.

Last summer the Danes captured a number of British ships, which had lost their convoy, the crews of which were sent to prison, and treated with much severity. The following narrative of the miraculous escape of Capts. Miller, of Kirkcaldy; Raitt and Stewart, of Dundee; Kidd, of Arbroath; Freeman, of Hull, and Davidson of Sunderland, from Helstersbro' prison, in North Jutland, contains many interesting particulars:

"They made their escape on the evening of the 20th of June, by rolling themselves down the bank of the field in which they were permitted to walk, and thus eluding the vigilance of their guards. After travelling westward for two nights, and hiding themselves among the corn by day, they reached the beach, not far from Bovenbergen, and found a boat about thirty feet long, by seven feet. In this they put to sea, having with them only about a gallon of water, and a small quantity of bread brought off in their pockets. They had neither compass nor sails; but the latter they supplied by taking six shirts to pieces, and sewing them together with the yarn of their stockings. Their allowance of food was half a penny loaf of bread a day, and half a tea-cup full of water night and morning, each man. On the 24th, they found a haddock floating in the sea, which they divided among them. The weather being at times very foggy, they were compelled to steer along at no great distance from the

the shore, intending to make Heligoland. On the evening of the 26th, they ran within an island, and two of them landed on the continent, and made, with their bottles, towards a house about a mile distant, in search of water and food, but had only proceeded a short way, when they were chased back to the boat by two French dragoons. Putting off towards the island, they lay to, near it, during the night, being in a most distressing state, having had no water for 16 hours, and suffering so much from thirst that they could not swallow a morsel of bread. Fortunately it began to rain, and by the help of their shirts and sail, they collected about a gallon of dirty water, which prevented them from delivering themselves up to the enemy, as otherwise they must have been necessitated to do.

"After suffering much from the cold and rain, and the weather being unfavourable, and their provisions nearly expended, they made Newark Island in the afternoon of the 27th, and ran past it to within half a mile of the shore, where they lay to, intending to land to procure water in the evening.—Being greatly exhausted, however, they all fell asleep in the night, and were awakened by a Cuxhaven fisherman, who had waded to them from the shore. On stating their case to him, he advised them to put off immediately, as otherwise they would be in imminent danger of being made prisoners by the French, and recommended their landing on Newark Island, where there were no troops.—They accordingly landed near a single house, where they replenished their bottles with water, but could not prevail upon the people to supply them with any bread. They put off again from the island at one o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and at seven the same evening got aboard a vessel lying on the banks to the eastward of the Elbe, loading shells for Hamburgh. On board this vessel there were only two men, who supplied them with water, a small compass, and about two pounds of bread. At two next morning they left this vessel, and about seven in the morning of the 30th, to their great joy, came in sight of Heligoland, where they arrived the same evening, and were treated with the utmost kindness, by the governor, council, and inhabitants."

Close of the Negociation.

In our last Magazine, (p. 867,) we announced a proposition of a pacific nature having been made from the Governments of Russia and France to the British Court. But upon a farther explanation of the intentions of France towards Spain, the insidious offer has been rejected. Mr Secretary Canning has transmitted the following letter, with a copy of a Declaration of his Majesty, to the Lord Mayor of London.

(Copy.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 15. 1808.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a Declaration which has been issued this day, by his Majesty's command, announcing the termination of the intercourse which took place between his Majesty and the Governments of Russia and France, in consequence of the overtures from Erfurth.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,
George Canning.

The Right Hon. Lord Mayor.

Declaration of his Britann Majesty.

The overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and France have not led to negociation; and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

The continued appearance of a negociation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppression: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated, the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might

might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity, or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

That such was, in fact, the main object of France, in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

But at a moment, when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the King felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negociation for a general peace, in concert with his Majesty's allies, to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part, real and sincere.

The King professed his readiness to enter into such negociation, in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his Majesty had received.—But as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his Majesty's confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. was understood to be a party to the negociation.

The reply returned by France to this proposition casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose, and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of the "Spanish Insurgents," and the demand for the admission of the Government of Spain as a party to any negociation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes as "Insurrection" the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negociation, which might have afforded any hopes or prospect of peace, compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence negociation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

Westminster, December 15. 1808.

Dinner in honour of Spain.

On Thursday August 4. a most splendid entertainment was given in the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, to the Deputies from the Spanish nation, in honour of their country, which was in all respects worthy of the Great Capital in which it took place. Never, perhaps, was there a more respectable, opulent, and dignified meeting, on any similar occasion. Indeed, the cause which produced this meeting gives it a pre-eminence over almost every other, since it was to celebrate the efforts of a vir-

a virtuous and gallant people, to resist the yoke of oppression, while that yoke has been fixed upon so many surrounding states, and while so many others are obliged to remain in timid submission, lest they too should be brought into the same ignominious bondage.

The expectation of this honourable festival had a powerful effect upon the public feelings, and a vast crowd began to assemble early in the day before the house in which it was to be given.

Among the chief persons present at this noble feast were the Lords Bathurst, Cambden, Hawkesbury, Sidmouth, Mulgrave, Castlereagh, Erskine, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Canning, Mr Dundas, Mr Sheridan, Mr Windham, Sir Thomas Dyer, the Lord Mayor, Messrs. Shaw, Comb, Mellish, Thornton, Sir Charles Price, Sir William Curtis, and many other Gentlemen well known to the Public, the company amounting to 400 persons.

The Chair was taken by Sir Francis Baring, and near him were placed the Spanish Deputies, Viscount Materosa, Don Diego de la Vega, Admiral Apodaca, General Jacomie, and six others. The Portugueze Ambassador was also placed in a distinguished situation.

The dinner consisted of one full service, with removes—a plan of dinner for so large a company infinitely better adapted to comfort than that of division into several courses. It was served with the regularity of a private Board. There was dressed for the day 2500 lbs. weight of turtle, and the intervals between the tureens had every delicacy in season—the removes were haunches of venison. The desert was extremely magnificent in ices and fruits, and contained about 600 pines.

The parterre, or sand-work, represented in one place Britannia offering her assistance to Spain; in another, Fame supporting a medallion, on which was inscribed the names of the different provinces of Spain who have stood the foremost in resisting the common enemy; in another, the figure of Time crowning the Spanish Patriot's flag with Laurel; in another, the figure of Hope leaning on the Rock of Justice; in other parts, the Arms and Standards of Spain intermixed with those of England, with different mottos, such as "Vincer o Morir!" "Success to the Spanish Heroes," &c.: the ornaments stood from seven to eight feet high, pourtraying in one part the Battle of the Nile, with the blowing up of L'Orient; in another, trophies of Flags, &c.; at the tops of all, the Royal Standards of England and Spain: the whole finished with garlands and bouquets of flowers, China figures, vases, &c. &c.

The dinner was served exactly at seven o'clock, and consisted of every luxury that the season could supply; but the chief gratification arose from the feelings of the company connected with the glorious cause that brought them together. As soon as the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave the following toasts:

"The King.—The Queen.—The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.—Ferdinand the VIIth King of Spain.—The Prince Regent of Portugal, and the House of Braganza."—The King of Sweden.—The King of the two Sicilies.—The president of the United States of America;"—all of which were received with the warmest applause, but the last, which excited deep murmurs of general disapprobation; a loud hiss was heard from every part of the room: and it was not till a Glee was sung by Dignum, that good humour was restored.

During the dinner the company were gratified by the exertions of an excellent Band, who played several well-known martial and popular strains.—Messrs. Taylor, Dignum, Gibbon, and other performers, gave Non Nobis Domine with fine effect, as well as God save the King, and Rule Britannia, which were received with the warmest applause.

The following Song, written for the occasion, was sung by Dignum, and highly applauded:

'Mid the tempest that o'er her horizon is spread,
'Mid the bolts that around her in thunder are hurl'd,
Behold where Britannia raises her head,
And stands like a Tow'r the last hope of the world!

The nations of Europe, ah! where are they gone,
They that shrunk from the lightning, or bow'd to the blast?
Still nearer and nearer the deluge rolls on,
High swoln with the ruins o'er which it has past.

But

But mark where at length a new promise of day
Breaks bright in the East, and bids Anarchy cease;
As it rises in splendour, the gloom shall give way
To Freedom's calm breeze, and the sunshine of Peace.

True Sons of Iberia, boldly you arm,
Your homes and your altars from Robbers to save,
While Beauty excites you, and mingles her charm,
E'en in Chivalry's land, to inspirit the brave.

'Tis in proud Usurpation's and Tyranny's spite,
'Gainst Ambition most lawless, 'gainst Treason most foul:
'Tis for Loyalty, Laws, and Religion, you fight,
For all that can rouse or ennoble the soul.

And shall you not conquer? O! hear us, kind Heaven,
(Thy aid we invoke, as in Thee is our trust,)
To Spain be the Harvest, to us be but giv'n
The glory of aiding the Cause of the Just.

Then think not in idle profusion we feast,
While our hearts with our toasts in pure unison flow;
New hopes shall inspire each illustrious Guest,
And the story they tell shall prove death to the Foe.

Henceforward false int'rest shall sever no more
The Queen of the Indies and Queen of the Waves,
They honour their King, their Creator adore,
And of Tyrants the scourges, will never be slaves.

The Chairman then proposed the following sentiments, which were drank with an enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe.

"Success to the Patriots of Spain, our brave associates in liberty and arms."

"The health of our illustrious visitors, and may their courage and loyalty be crowned with success; and when they return to their country, may they be rewarded by its affection and gratitude."

As soon as these sentiments were explained to the Noble Spaniards, they testified their gratitude by the most expressive obeisance, and Mr Canning immediately rose to manifest their feelings on the occasion. He said he was desired by the Noble Representatives of a gallant people to return their warmest acknowledgements of respect and gratitude. They were anxious to assure the company, that the reception which they had met with from the British nation, which is so honourable to that nation, was in the highest degree gratifying to them and to their country. Nor could they doubt that such disinterested generosity as Britain had displayed, would operate effectually in procuring ultimate success to the cause in which it had been exerted, as it will give increased animation to the heroic struggles of their countrymen. "They will not," said Mr Canning, "be guilty of adulation, in saying that their countrymen would not have embarked in the common cause, without the assistance of Great Britain; but they might fairly say, that Great Britain, by that noble assistance, was intitled to share in the honours of the expected triumph, as it had been an additional stimulus to the patriotism and loyalty which animated the hearts of their countrymen. Their countrymen must have continued the struggle unaided; but whatever might have been the issue, they were proud of the co-operation of so great, so honourable an ally as Great Britain. Finally, they looked for success to that co-operation, and hoped both Nations would find an ample reward in an unextinguishable friendship.

"The sense of acknowledgement and gratitude with which they were filled made them anxiously desire to express their respect for his Majesty in the most marked way. They wished to disburden themselves of their feelings, and to embody them in a sentiment the most congenial to those of the Company—and they therefore prayed him to propose again as their toast—The King"—which was again drunk with enthusiasm—and God save the King played by the band, for the second time.

The President then gave:—

"May the united efforts of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, rescue the Continent from degradation and tyranny."

"May the Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Swedish Powers, ever unite for the

the support of Religion, Liberty, Loyalty, and Law."

The health of the President was then given by Earl Camden, and was warmly applauded. Sir Francis Baring thanked the company in a brief but appropriate speech, in which he said he took no merit to himself on the occasion, as the meeting was suggested by the Merchants and Bankers of the Metropolis, who were anxious to testify their sense of the glorious efforts which were now making by the people of Portugal and Spain, and he was proud of being nominated as Chairman on an account so honourable. He soon after proposed the health of Mr Canning, which was received with a warmth of applause due to the high merits of that Gentleman's character, and which drew from him a short but expressive speech, in which he signified before that he had been only an interpreter of the feelings of others, but that he then spoke from his own, and returned the company his sincere thanks for the honour they had done him.

The Spanish Deputies, accompanied by many of the Noble and Right Honourable Persons who sat near them, departed amidst the loud and grateful testimonies of respect from the Company at large. Sir Francis Baring was succeeded in the Chair by Beeston Long, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, who kept up the festivity of the night to a late hour.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of London, on Friday December 9. in the City of London Tavern, a subscription was opened for supplying clothing and other necessaries for the Spanish armies. A committee was appointed, consisting of 70 of the principal merchants, and a sum exceeding L. 12,000 was subscribed in half an hour. A letter was read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, approving of the plan, but mentioning several articles of which Government had already provided an ample supply.

Trial of Alex. Davison, Esq.

The accounts of Mr Davison, as agent and contractor for the barracks, under Gen. Delancy, occupied much of the attention of Parliament and of the Commission of Military Inquiry, in the Session of Parliament 1807. He was brought to trial on Wednesday Dec. 7. before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury. The charge was, "That having been employed by Government as an agent on commission, and receiving as commission two and a half per cent. as the price of his skill and knowledge, which he was bound to exert in order to protect Government from being imposed upon, he had, by means of false vouchers and receipts, received, as agent for Government, a commission upon the amount of goods which he himself had supplied as a merchant from his own warehouse." On this charge the jury found him guilty. The trial is excessively long, and to us it appears excessively dry. The charge and the result are all that is interesting.

IRELAND.

Usury.—Wednesday, September 7. a cause of much expectation was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury, at Corke. It was a *qui tam* action, the King at the prosecution of Edward Allen, Esq. against Wm. and Thomas Wise, Esqrs. distillers. The question for the Jury to determine was, whether, in discounting various bills of exchange by the defendants, more than the interest allowed by law had been taken, which would subject the party to the penalties of the statute in that case provided. After a long consultation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 12,720l. 9s. 9d. damages, being treble the amount of the bills on which it was proved that more than the legal interest had been taken.

At Limerick assizes, an action was also tried (O'Donnell v. G. B. Bruce, Esq.) on the statutes of usury, brought to recover the sum of 1200l. being treble the amount of the sum lent, upon a 400 l. bill of exchange, discounted at the bank of the defendant. The circumstances of the plaintiff becoming somewhat embarrassed, Mr B. refused to do business for O'Donnell as he usually did, and required, in addition to the legal discount, a premium amounting to the sum of 5l. and frequently more, regulating his charges always according to the necessity of the plaintiff, and his occasion for money. Verdict for plaintiff 1200l. with full costs.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

ON Wednesday November 30, was held, in the Inner Parliament House, the first meeting of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, in terms of the 18th section of the act of Parliament passed last session, entitled, "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, &c." The commission empowers them (also in terms of said act) to inquire into the form of process in the Court of Session—in what cases Jury Trial can be usefully established, and *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced—to inquire into the proceedings of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts, &c.

The Commissioners are in number 13, and are as follow:—

Lord Viscount Melville—late Lord Advocate.

Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart.—late Lord President.

Two Judges of the Court.

Lord President Blair, and Lord Justice Clerk.

Two Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, and Mr Baron Norton.

Two Crown Counsel,

Lord Advocate, and Solicitor-General,

Three Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, (Matthew Ross, Esq.) Adam Rolland, Esq. and Hon. Henry Erskine.

Two Writers to the Signet.

Hugh Warrender, Esq. and Robert Sym, Esq.

Walter Scott, Esq. Clerk to the commission.

Lord Melville and Mr Rolland were not present at this meeting. The Commissioners sat but a short time, and with shut doors.

Eighteen English Commissioners have also been appointed, with whom the Scots Commissioners may consult when they think proper, respecting any points of the English law, or form, with reference to Jury Trial. These Commissioners are—

Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor
Lord Redesdale, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland
Lord Erskine, late Lord Chancellor
Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls
Sir Wm. Scott, Judge of Admiralty
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.
Sir Alex. Thompson, Sir George Wood, Sir Soulden Laurence, Barons of Exchequer
Sir Simon Le Blanc, Judges of King's Bench
Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney General
Sir Thos. Plumer, Solicitor-General
John Williams, Esq. Serjeant at Law
Francis Burton, Hugh Leycester, Wm. Alexander, Esqrs. Counsellors at Law
Chas. Abbot, Geo. Souley Holroyd, Esqrs. Barristers at Law.

On Monday November 28. an application was made to the Lord Ordinary, by bill of suspension, in name of certain persons styling themselves office-bearers of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, against certain other persons calling themselves the office-bearers of the same Lodge, but who had withdrawn themselves from the Grand Lodge, praying for an interdict against them, to prevent them from meeting as a lodge to celebrate the approaching festival of St Andrew. After hearing Counsel, the Lord Ordinary took the cause to report, and next day it was accordingly reported to the Judges of the 1st division of the court. —The application proceeded upon an act of Parliament passed in the year 1797, entitled, An Act for preventing Seditious Meetings; but an objection having been stated by the respondents to this libel of the suspenders, the Court, upon hearing Counsel, were unanimously of opinion, that the application for an interdict should be refused, and the bill to be answered in common form.—Counsel for the suspenders, John Clerk and John Greenshields, Esqrs.; for the respondents, John Burnet and James Harrower, Esqrs.

This is a case of considerable interest to the Free Masons of Scotland. Two other

other bills of suspension were at the same time presented against the St David's and St Andrew's Lodges, but the procedure in these will be regulated by that against the Canongate Kilwinning.

On Tuesday December 6. the Court determined a case of a very interesting nature.—Mr Donald M'Arthur, the pastor of a dissenting congregation at Port Bannatyne, in the island of Bute, brought an action against John Campbell, Esq. of Southall, upon the ground that the latter gentleman, on the 20th of October 1805, while Mr M'Arthur was celebrating divine service in the midst of his congregation, had violently seized upon his person, forced him on board a vessel bound for Greenock, and having landed him a few miles from that place, had, after confining him in a small inn during the night, marched him along the road as a common felon, and delivered him to Capt. Tatham, the regulating officer for that quarter, as a fit person to serve in his Majesty's navy. That officer, accordingly (as the pursuer farther stated) sent him immediately on board the Tourterelle frigate, which speedily conveyed him out of the jurisdiction of the Scottish Courts. After being detained for five weeks on board different ships of war, and suffering, as he alledged, every species of indignity and hardship, Mr M'Arthur was discharged, by express order of the Lords of the Admiralty, and furnished with a certificate, that he was never again to be impressed into his Majesty's service. The summons concluded against Mr Campbell for 2000l. damages, with expenses.

Mr Campbell, in his pleadings before the Lord Ordinary, denied several of the most aggravating circumstances of the case. In particular, he alledged that the pursuer was in the practice of preaching immoral and seditious doctrines—that he was a fit object of the impress, having been formerly employed in the herring fishery, and being consequently a seafaring man, and that, under these circumstances, acting *bona fide* as a justice of peace, he conceived himself fully entitled to deliver him to Capt. Tatham. The Lord Ordinary (Lord Meadowbank) pronounced an interlocutor of considerable length, finding, for the reasons therein stated, the whole proceeding scandalous and unjustifiable; repelling the defences, whether founded on the pursuer's having once been a seafaring man, or on the religious doctrines he is said to have taught, or on the seditious speeches which it is stated that it was rumoured he uttered; and further finding the pursuer entitled to 105l. Sterling, as a *solatium* for the wrong he had suffered; together with indemnification of the expenses incurred by him, personally or otherwise, in obtaining his deliverance, and expenses of process.

Mr Campbell presented a petition against this judgement to the whole Court, to which answers were made by Mr M'Arthur, and the cause was upon these pleadings advised by the Judges of the Second Division, who delivered their opinions on the point.—The sentence of the Lord Ordinary was affirmed with expenses.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

Wednesday November 30. at three o'clock, the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Scotland, the members of the different lodges, and proxies from country lodges, assembled in the New Church aisle, to elect office bearers for the ensuing year, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz.

His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Patron of the order.

The Hon. Wm. Maule of Panmure, acting Grand Master under the Prince of Wales.

Right Hon. the Earl of Roslyn, acting Grand Master Elect.

Wm. Inglis, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.

John Clerk, Esq. younger of Eldin, Senior Grand Warden.

The Hon. Major Ramsay, Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer.

Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Grand Chaplain.

Wm. Guthrie, Esq. Grand Secretary.

James Bartram, Esq. Grand Clerk.

Alexander Cunningham, Esq. Grand Jeweller.

Alex. Lawrie, Esq. Grand Stationer.

After the election, the Grand Officers, Masters of Edinburgh Lodges, and a number of the Brethren dined in Fortune's Tavern, and in the evening celebrated the festival of St Andrew in Cor-

ri's

ıl's Rooms. In absence of the Acting Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the Acting Substitute Grand Master took the chair, attended by fourteen Masters of Edinburgh Lodges, several Masters of Lodges from the country, a great many Proxies for country Lodges, and at least 700 Brethren. The evening was spent with much harmony, propriety, and regularity.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Nov. 8. This day came on the trial of James Stevenson, porter or warehouseman to Mr Jas. Sheriff, merchant in Leith, Thomas Field, late meal-dealer in Edinburgh, now at East Mill of Currie, and David Allan, late baker in Pleasance, accused of theft and reset of theft.

It appeared from the evidence, that Mr Sheriff had often suspected that grain had been stolen out of his lofts, and had directed his clerk, John Cuming, to watch the premisses; who discovered, on the 15th January last, two carts loaded with grain, attended by Brydon, a Leith carter. On receiving this information, Mr Sheriff went to his granaries, and found the prisoner and one Kinnear turning over grain. On being apprehended, he confessed that the grain was intended for Allan, and he afterwards gave in a list of sixteen names, to whom he had delivered wheat, among which that of Field was one. With regard to Allan, it appeared, from the testimony of Mr Sheriff, that he had ordered eight bolls of wheat previous to the theft, but that on examining the cart, it contained no given quantity, the bags having been filled at random with wheat of different kinds. The evidence of the other witnesses tended chiefly to corroborate that of Mr Sheriff. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner Field, who gave him a respectable character.

The Jury returned their verdict, finding Field not guilty, the libel against Allan not proven, and Stevenson guilty. An exception was taken to the verdict against Stevenson, on account of its not finding him guilty of specific acts. The Court therefore delayed passing sentence on him till Wednesday December 7. when he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

On the 16th of November the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of that city upon Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.—and on the 18th they gave an elegant entertainment in Fortune's tavern, to the gallant Admiral, and a number of Nobility, persons of distinction, Naval and Military Officers, &c. as a testimony of their respect for the services rendered by this meritorious Officer to his King and Country.

On Wednesday Nov. 23. the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow gave an elegant entertainment, in the Black Bull Inn, to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart, Commander in Chief in Scotland, and to Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. After dinner, and the healths of the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, his Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c. the Lord Provost rose, and addressed Lord Cathcart and Sir Samuel Hood in appropriate speeches, expressive of the sentiments of admiration and respect universally entertained for their eminent and successful services, as Commanders of his Majesty's armies and fleets, against the enemies of our country; after which his Lordship presented them with the freedom of the city, previously voted at a meeting of Council, and proposed their healths, in separate toasts, which were drank each with three times three cheers. The company was numerous and highly respectable.

September 12. the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland—Benjamin Bartlet Buchannan, Robert Graham, John Shaw, George Govan, and Robert Ralston. *From England*—Robt. Chisholm, and Joseph Carter. *From Ireland*—Usher Granville Doyle, George Frank Todderick, James Vance Miller, and Tho. Campbell Brown. *From Wales*—Evan Gryffydh. *From South Carolina*—Wm. James Ball. *From India*—Thomas Taylor.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for 1809, of the Natural History and Chemical Society (established in 1782.)—*Extraordinary Presidents*: The Rev. John Fleming, F.A.S. and

and Patrick Neill, A. M. and F. A. S.—*Ordinary Presidents:* Wm. Almon, A. M., and Andrew Rutherford, Esq.—*Secretary and Treasurer:* William Forbes, Esq.

Ayr Races.

Sept. 6.—Sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three years old, named when foals, 12 subscribers, and the gold cup, a subscription 10 guineas each, 14 subscribers, for horses bred and trained in Scotland, were both won by Lord Montgomerie's bay filly by Beningborough. L.50 for all ages, won by Sir John Johnstone's Fortuna. Sept. 7.—L.50 for all ages, won by Lord Montgomerie's grey colt Irvine. Sept. 8.—L.50 for all ages won by Sir John Johnstone's Fortuna.—Sept. 9. A match between Lord Montgomerie's bay filly and Mr Baillie's colt; the latter paid ten guineas forfeit. Handicap, ten guineas each, two miles, four subscribers, won by Lord Montgomerie's bay filly. Sweepstakes, of five guineas each, 14 subscribers, for horses regularly hunted in Scotland, never started for prize before—Mr Ford's Lash walked over the course.

Dumfries Races.

Oct. 3d, 50 l. for maiden three year olds, won by Mr Thomas King's St Andero. 4th, 100 guineas for all ages, won by Col. Childers's Baron. The Yeomanry Cup was won by Mr Potter's Young Roscius. 5th, 50l. for three and four years old, won by Mr Lonsdale's Posthumus. A match between Capt. Hume's grey horse and Sir Chas. Douglas's grey mare, was won by the horse. 6th, 50l. for all ages was won by Col. Childers's Baron. 7th, 50l. for all ages, won by Mr Key's Barleycorn. 8th, 25 guineas, a handicap plate, won by Mr Piers's Temple. The Stewards for next year's races are, the Earl of Selkirk, Mr Boswell of Auchinleck, Mr Monteath of Closeburn, Mr Sharp of Hoddam, Major Douglas of Lockerby, and Mr Maitland of Eccles. The Countess of Selkirk, Lady Patroness of the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt; the Earl of Dalkeith President, and Sir Charles Douglas, Vice President. On the 7th the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt gave an elegant ball and supper.

At Falkirk Tryst, on Monday October 16. there was a very great show of sheep, and prices in general low. Wedders from L. 16. to L. 18 19s. per score of 21; and cast ewes from L. 6. to L. 10. Many were left unfold. The show of cattle on Tuesday was also great, and there being a number of purchasers from England, sales were remarkably quick, and prices high.

Tuesday, November 8. at Edinburgh Hallow Fair, there was a very great show of black cattle; fat beasts broughr good prices, but lean ones found few buyers.—There was also a considerable number of horses, mostly of the draught kind; those in good condition sold pretty well; but sales, in general, were dull. —Sheep, of which there was also a good show, maintained high prices.

On Sunday evening, November 20. a most daring robbery was committed in the counting-house of Messrs. Paterson and Syme, Kirkgate, Leith. It must have been done by some person well acquainted with the premises, as no force seems to have been used in opening the different locks of the outer gates, doors of the shops, counting room, and safe, from which latter place they carried off 197l. in cash and notes, and an order on the British Linen company for 30l. Two of the locks were so constructed that it was impossible to pick them, and they consequently must have been opened by false keys.

Messrs Paterson and Co. have offered a reward of 200 guineas, and the merchants of Leith an additional reward of 300 guineas, for the discovery of the perpetrators, but none has yet been made.

On Friday September 30. a gentleman arrived at the Tontine Inn, Helensburgh, near Greenock, from Whitby. Shortly after, he left the Inn, and went out in a small boat, taking his dog and his fowling-piece with him, for the purpose of shooting wild duck. The boat was found in Gare Loch next morning; but no accounts have been since heard of him, and it is feared he has perished. The boat was observed the same night by the skipper of the Roseneath packet, with a handkerchief on the top of an oar, supposed as a signal of distress, but to which the unfeeling packetman paid no attention. The dog returned to the inn next day, and continued moaning most piteously: in the gentleman's portmanteau were found 200 guineas in gold, and 100l. in bank notes.

Civil

Civil Appointments.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.—The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Ely; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Rev. Walker King, Doctor in Divinity, to be elected Bishop of the said See of Rochester.

Whitehall, Nov. 26.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Hon. William Harcourt, the office of Gentleman and Master of his Majesty's Robes, in the room of James Lord Selsey, deceased.

Downing-Street, Nov. 29.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Lower Canada, in America.

—To appoint Henry Bentinck, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.

—To appoint Chas. Bentinck, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the settlement of Surinam.

—To appoint Lord Amherst to be Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Sicily.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. David Watson to the church of Leuchars, vacant by the death of Mr Thomas Kettle, late minister there.

—To present the Rev. —— Cameron to the church of Monzie, vacant by the death of Mr Ralph Taylor.

—To present the Rev. David Cannon to the church of Murroes, vacant by the death of Mr Alexander Imlach.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Patrick Blair, to Janet, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Scott of Lasswade.

Nov. 13. At Dunmore, near Londonderry, James Law, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, Bombay, to Miss M. Law, youngest daughter of William Law, Esq.

21. At St Andrews, Mr John Gray, merchant in Dundee, to Miss Agnes Methven, St Andrews.

25. The Rev. Patrick Maxwell, to Miss Sawbridge, daughter of the late J. Sawbridge of Olontigh, Esq.

28. William Roberts, Esq. banker, Dundee, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Baxter, Esq. of Idvies, Forfarshire.

30 At Forfar, the Rev. John Murray of Barrymuir, to Miss Margaret Adie, youngest daughter of the late Mr Adie of Auchtenny.

30. At Edinburgh, Walter Mitchell, Esq. surgeon, Royal Lanarkshire militia, to Miss Alicia Drummond, daughter of the late Dr John Drummond of the island of Jamaica.

Dec. 1. At Linlithgow, Mr William Salmond, writer, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Dugald Campbell of Ederline, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, John Brodie, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Bowman, writer, Edinburgh.

2. At ditto, Thomas Burns, Esq. W. S. to Mrs Inglis, widow of the late Wm. Inglis, Esq. of Harden Green.

6. At ditto, Archibald Graham Campbell, Esq. of Shirvan, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Thurston.

6. At ditto, Dr Colin Rogers of Madras, to Mary, daughter of Luke Fraser of Glenmaid, Esq.

9. At Bath, Major-Gen. William Madox Richardson, to Mrs Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the island of Antigua.

—. At London, Thomas Ayton, Esq. son of Gen. Ayton, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Major-General Dugald Campbell.

At Guernsey, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the Royal Navy, to Miss C. Jane Saunders, lately known as Miss Fisher, the young Roscia.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.

At North Yarmouth, Capt. Bradby, of his Majesty's ship Calypso, son of Admiral Bradby, to Miss Catherine Douglas, second daughter to Admiral Douglas, Commander in Chief at Yarmouth.

At Glynn, Captain Walker, 42d regiment, and Brigade Major to the forces in Ireland, to Miss Penelope Leslie Johnston, daughter to the late Adam Johnston, Esq. of Glynn.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Demerara, the Lady of Lieutenant William Gordon, of the Royals, a daughter.

10. In the island of St Christophers, the Right Hon. Lady Cranstoun, a daughter.

Oct. 11. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the Lady of Major-General Hunter, a son.

Nov. 3. At Bromley, Mrs Ford of Finhaven, a daughter.

20. At Beverley, the wife of Major Hart, aide-de-camp to Gen. Vyse, a daughter, her eighth child.

Nov.

Nov. 21. Viscountess Arbuthnot, a son.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craufuird, wife of Mr Archibald Craufuird, writer to the signet, a son.

23. At Rosebank, Mrs Scott, a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cathcart, wife of Mr Robert Cathcart; writer to the signet, a son.

26. The Lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. of Alderston, a son.

26. At Parton, in Galloway, Mrs Scott, wife of William Scott, Esq. of Wimpson, in Hampshire, a son.

Dec. 1. At Leith, the wife of Mr John Cochrane, Surgeon in the Royal Navy, a son.

7. At the Admiralty, London, the Right Hon. Lady Mulgrave, a son.

8. At Relugas, the Lady of Thomas Lauder Dick, Esq. younger of Fountainhall, a daughter.

12. At Carbrook, Mrs Campbell, a son.

12. At Conheath, Mrs Connel, a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Patrick Torrie, Esq. a son.

At Stagbury, in Surry, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Walpole, a son.

At Bath, the Lady of Sir John Louis, of the Royal Navy, a son.

At Warkworth, the Lady of Henry David Erskine, Esq. younger of Mar, a son.

At Taunton, the Lady of Captain Buchanan, 18th light dragoons, a daughter.

At Fryern House, the Lady of Sir William Johnston, Bart. of Caskieben, a daughter.

At Riddel, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddel, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Farlane of Balill, a son and heir.

At Inverness, the Lady of Lauchlan M'Gillivray, Esq. a son.

DEATHS.

On his way from Bombay to Madras, by a stroke of the sun, Richard Arthur Wolfe, Lieutenant in the 47th foot, second cousin of Lord Kilwarden.

At St Thome, in India, William Todd, Esq. senior surgeon of the forces at Hydrabad, son of the deceased Andrew Todd, Esq. of Feall.

Aug. 10. At Spanishtown, Jamaica, Mr Hercules Carmichael, third son of Dr Carmichael, physician, Port Glasgow.

—. In Dominica, John Laing, Esq. eldest son of Thomas Laing, Esq. Haddo.

Sept. 8. At Philadelphia, William Sandford, Esq. of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and formerly of the Inner Temple, London.

Brig.-Gen. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. of the 87th regiment, and Governor of Surinam.

Lady Trail, relict of Sir John Trail.

At Bristol, Maria, daughter of Evan Baillie, Esq. M. P. for that city.

Nov. 11. At Forbes Lodge, Gifford, Mrs Hay.

—. At Camberwell, aged 84, Tho. Wilson, Esq. late Chief Justice of the island of Dominica.

—. At Rican Langborne, the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the history of Manchester, the history of Mary Queen of Scots, and other publications of some celebrity.

—. At the manse of Leuchars, in Fife, the Rev. Thomas Kettle, minister of that parish, in the 68th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry.

15. At Edinburgh, aged 32, Mr Charles Smith, glover, Deacon of the Incorporation of Furriers, much regretted.

16. At Falkirk, Mrs Falconer, wife of Capt. Falconer, and niece of the late Sir John Gordon of Embo, Bart.

17. At Stirling, Walter Moir Banks, only surviving son of Robert Banks, Esq. of Craighead.

17. At Mount Riddel, Miss Mary Miles Riddel, second daughter of the late Thomas Miles Riddel, Esq. of Mount Riddell.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 68, Mr George Reid, printer.

18. John Swan, Esq. of Prestonhall, Fifeshire.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall.

19. At Hawick, William Oliver, Esq. merchant.

19. At Colinton, Miss Marjory Hay, daughter of John Hay, Esq. Pitfour.

19. At Dundee, Mrs Jobson, widow of the late Robert Jobson, Esq. banker, Dundee.

21. At Leith, in the 78th year of his age, Mr Geo. Ritchie, shipmaster; a man whose general character made him deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

21. At Falkirk, Mrs Jean Whyt, relict of the Rev. John Belfrage, late minister of the Associate congregation there.

21. At Dumfries, Mrs Agnes Maxwell, wife of Mr George Johnston, of the coffee-house there.

22. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Donald Macintosh, of the old Scots Episcopal church, the last of the nonjuring clergy of Scotland.

22. At Pitcaithley Wells, Mrs Clark, tenant there.

23. At Chapel, East Lothian, William Hamilton, Esq. younger of Bangour.

23. At Edinburgh, Miss Emilia Aytone Torry, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Torry, merchant there.

23. At ditto, Gilbert Meason of Moredun, Esq. aged 83.

23. At

Nov. 23. At Taybank, near Perth, John Stewart, Esq. Surgeon-General of the army in the West Indies during part of the American war.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's troops on the establishment of Madras. Mr Mackay, having returned from India some years ago, with a moderate fortune, he chose to express the respect which he always retained for that ancient seat of learning, where he had received his education, by founding a new Bursary in the United College of St Andrew's, and vesting the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord Reay. Having communicated his intention, and corresponded with the College upon the subject, he lately lodged 300l. in the hands of the Agent for the College; but he died before the necessary deeds were extended, and he left them to be executed by his trustees. The University of St Andrew's regret that, by the unexpected death of Mr Mackay, they are prevented from conferring upon him those academical honours to which he was well entitled, both by the respectability of his general character, and by this munificent testimony of his zeal in the cause of literature; and that the only tribute they can pay to the memory of their benefactor, is the insertion of this paragraph in a permanent periodical publication, where his generosity will stand recorded.

24. At Dumfries, aged 16, Mr James Maxwell, fifth son of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of Barncleugh.

24. At Stirling Castle, Mrs Captain Fraser.

25. At Fort William, Frances Hay Macdonald, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Inspecting Field-Officer there.

25. Mrs Hamilton, wife of William Hamilton, Esq. of Bothwell Park.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 21, Mr Alex. Ryrie, eldest son of the deceased Mr Donald Ryrie, late merchant in Edinburgh.

25. At ditto, aged 62, Mrs Jean Fraser, relict of the late Mr John Mackay, shore-master of Inverness.

27. At ditto, Mrs Helen Brown, relict of Mr Thomas Brown, architect, aged 89.

27. Mr Alexander Begbie, farmer at Barniemains, near Haddington, East Lothian.

28. At Hawkstone, Shropshire, in his 76th year, Sir Richard Hill, Bart. who had represented that county in Parliament for several years.

28. At London, John Gibson, Esq. late of Calcutta.

29. At his residence in Hampshire, Sir Thom. Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the White, aged 75, He lost his leg in Lord Howe's victory on the memorable 1st of June, for which he received a pension of 1000l. a-year.

29. At Huttonhall, Miss Hester Johnston, third daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq.

29. At St Monance, Mrs Isabel Low, relict of Mr John Mackie, merchant there, at the advanced age of 97 years.

30. At Carthagena, Mrs Butler, wife of Mr Joseph Butler, late merchant, Dumfries.

30. At London, Capt. Thomas Reed, 33d regiment of foot.

30. At Glasgow, Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

In the Temple prison at Paris, Marshal Brune, on the fifth day of his confinement. It was supposed he was poisoned. Bonaparte was so much dissatisfied with him for having allowed the Swedes to escape from Stralsund, that he said he would have him shot if he were not a Marshal of France.

At Gloucester, in his 77th year, Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. of the Royal Navy, and late Commissioner at Portsmouth.

At Bath, Mrs Drummond, widow of the Rev. Mr Henry Drummond of Fawley.

At Weymouth, universally regretted, the Rev. Dr James Ogilvie, in the 64th year of his age, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, son of the late Mr James Ogilvie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

At Prospect House, Fareham, Hants, Captain Loring, Royal Navy, commanding the sea-fencibles of that district; a worthy man and an excellent officer.

Lately, at Dundee, aged 88, Mr James Dick, collector of the window and house duty.

At Paisley, the Rev. Samuel Kinloch, in the 73d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Monypenny, wife of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmilly, advocate, and daughter of the late Andrew Stewart, of Auchluncart, Esq. writer to the signet.

3. At Glasgow, George Bogle, Esq. aged 76.

3. At the manse of Lochmaben, the Rev. Henry Laurie, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry.

3. At Edinburgh, Margaret Ann, infant daughter of W. F. Gardner, Esq. of Gifford vale.

4. At Arbroath, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs Alison Lawson, spouse to the Rev. Robert Thomson, minister of the Chapel of Ease.

4. At Gleghornie, Mr James Johnston of Wanside.

4. At Nith Bank, Isabella Johnstone, widow of Adam Murray, Esq. of Bellriding, aged 81.

Dec.

Dec. 5. At London, aged 72, Wm. Hawes, M.D. senior Physician to the London and Surry Dispensaries, and the establisher, in 1774 (in conjunction with Dr Cogan,) of that meritorious and now flourishing institution, the Royal Humane Society.

5. At Coldstream, Mr John Fair, brewer.

5. At Edinburgh, Samuel Ward, Esq. late of the city of Dublin.

5. At ditto, the Rev. James Forrester, minister of Kilrenny, in the 63d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

5. At Lochbank, aged 80, Mrs Elizabeth Milligan, relict of Mr James Haining, late in Moss-side of Craigs.

5. At Perth, Jane Jarvis Macquarie, infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Macquarie of the 73d regiment.

7. At Perth, aged 70, Mr Thomas Fiskin, merchant.

8. At Kirkcaldy, Mr James Meldrum, of Wester Pitewcher

Mr David Alison, rector of the grammar school of Glasgow.

At Moorfarm, Mrs Barclay, wife of John Barclay, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Ross.

Lately, in the Isle of Man, Sir John Piers, Bart. who has been an exile from Ireland since the verdict against him for seducing Lady Cloucurry. The circumstances attending this wretched man's death are horrible. He had debauched the daughter of a respectable clergyman, who, on discovering his disgrace, immediately shot himself! Upon hearing of which, Sir John also put an end to his life, by shooting himself through the head! The unhappy female is in a state of hopeless distraction!

Lately, at Alves, in Morayshire, Joseph Anderson, a tenant on the Earl of Moray's estate. In reaping some corn, he had one of his fingers slightly wounded by a prickle, which caused almost immediate swelling in his hand and arm, accompanied with extreme pain. A surgeon was called in on the same day, but a mortification ensued, and the unfortunate man expired on the seventh day. He was a man of a very amiable character, and respectable in his station. He has left a son, who, it may not be unworthy to remark, is the only remaining representative of a line of ancestors who have resided, as the Earl of Moray's tenants, on the farm of Easter Cleves, since the middle of the thirteenth century; it being but a few years ago that his father gave up to the Earl's factor discharges of rents paid to Earl Randolph.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Dec. 5.	236	1 disc.	66 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
12.	235	1 —	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
19.	236	1$\frac{3}{4}$ —	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$
26.	236	1 —	67

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 5.	70 92	34 46	36 44	54 58
12.	70 94	36 45	36 44	54 57
19.	72 94	34 45	35 43	52 58
26	72 92	32 44	35 43	52 57

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease
Dec. 2.	41 s. 49	26 s. 31	23 s. 29	24s.30
9.	41 49	24 30	24 30	23 29
16.	42 52	25 31	24 30	23 29
23.	41 51	25 30	24 30	23 29
30.	40 50	24 29	23 29	23 28

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Dec. 6.	320	21 20	44	16 —
13.	450	21 20	53	16 —
20.	300	21 20	39	16 —
27.	330	21 20	35	16 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Atticus and *Scotus* will appear in our next.

J. C.,—*J. G. S.*,—*G. X.*, and *Miles Scotus*, are received, and are under consideration.

The communications of *J. S.* will not suit our Miscellany.

In compliance with the request of *Timon*, (*p.* 903,) we shall leave the last *MS.* of *W—r R—d* at the Publishers, where he may see it on application.

Erratum.—*p.* 903 *col.* 1. for the signature *T.* read *Timon.*